

PEACE NOT WITHIN IMMEDIATE REACH, THINKS LL. GEORGE

Germany Would Consent
Only to Terms Giving
Benefits From War

ECONOMY APPEAL

Premier Launches Great Effort
To Enable Lasting
Victory To Be Won

BEWARE BOLOISM

France Finds In Time What
Teutons Are Doing In
All Allied Countries

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 23.—The Premier and Mr. A. Bonar Law this afternoon launched a great autumn campaign for national economy by addressing a representative gathering at the Albert Hall. The audience included the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, General Smuts, various High Commissioners, the Chief Rabbi, Nonconformist Ministers and also officials of the Treasury, Post Office, Savings Bank and Labor organisations and the Salvation Army. The building was packed. General Smuts had a hearty reception.

Wants Everybody's Help
The Premier, in appealing to everybody to assist in raising funds to finance the war, said that the cost was gigantic and the burden heavy, but Great Britain, after the war, would be a more valuable asset, not because she had extended her territory, but because the efficiency of her people and the security of her shores would be increased.

Another fact which gave solace was that most of their gigantic debt would be owed to themselves. Although that did not always make a difference, still he thought it better that the best should be in the family. The more Great Britain saved, the more she could lend and the more she lent the less she would owe to others, which was a very important factor in national wealth. After emphasising the harmfulness of individual extravagance, because it absorbed the money, labor, material and energy essential to the progress of the war, the Premier proceeded:

No Peace in Sight
"I am not going to predict when peace will come. No man in his senses would prolong the war an hour if there were opportunity for a real and lasting peace. It must not be a peace which will be a prelude to a more devastating war. I have been scanning the horizon anxiously and I cannot see any terms in sight which would lead to an enduring peace. The only terms which are possible now are terms ending in an armed truce; I will say an armed truce ending in an even more frightful struggle. This war is terrible, but more terrible still are the possibilities it has revealed of new horrors on land and sea and in the air."

"I ask those who are pressing, should there be any, for a premature peace, to reflect for a moment what might happen if we made an unsatisfactory settlement—all the best scientific brains of all lands, stimulated by national rivalry, hatred and hopes, devoting their energies for ten, twenty, or thirty years, to magnify the destructive powers of those horrible agents whose powers have only just been disclosed to the belligerents within the last two months. We must settle this once and for all."

Civilization at Stake
"Air-power, which is only in its initial stages, the infernal weapons of the deep, all those chemical elements which have been utilised for the first time—if this is going to be repeated, after thirty years of scientific work and application, believe me there are men and women (Continued on Page 2)

Sinnecker Sent to Prison Till He Agrees to Register Final Mixed Court Ruling

German Appears on Contempt Charge and Again
Protests; Has Not Yet Complied With Order

George Sinnecker, the German subject who has refused to register under the Municipal regulations, was haled into the Mixed Court before Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Kwan yesterday morning, and committed to prison "until such time as he shall express in writing to the Captain Superintendent of Police his willingness to register in accordance with the order of the court, when he shall be taken to the place of registration and there register and thereafter be released from custody, or until further order."

Last night Sinnecker had given no indication of any intention to comply with this final order to register.

"Is that the Chinese Magistrate's written decision?" the prisoner asked when judgment had been pronounced.

The Chinese charge sheet was handed down to the official interpreter, who took it to the dock and was apparently about to translate the Magistrate's judgment, when the Assessor addressed one of the police officers present.

"Will you remove the prisoner in accordance with my directions," he instructed, and Sinnecker was led out, making some show of resistance and remarking: "This is a Chinese Court."

Magistrate Won't Sign

The Chinese charge sheet bears the judgment: "Defendant to comply with the former judgment." The Magistrate's former judgment was that the defendant comply with the enemy subject regulations as ordered by the "Waichiao," which Sinnecker, in a letter to the Registrar, claimed he had done when he registered at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs.

When the defendant was brought into court, where a considerable

Ministers Quarrel Over Jurisdiction

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, October 24.—Wang Tashieh, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has expressed his intention of resigning, owing to a disagreement with the Defence Commissioner of Shanghai over the jurisdiction over enemy subjects. It appears that Wang Tashieh, unwilling to take up the question as a serious diplomatic affair, decided to accede to the claims made by the Municipality, whereupon the Defence Commissioner of Shanghai telegraphed, denouncing the Minister of Foreign Affairs and accusing him of giving away territorial rights. The Premier and other members of the Cabinet are doing their utmost to persuade Wang Tashieh not to tender his resignation.

number of his fellow countrymen and a good sized crowd of spectators were gathered, Mr. K. E. Newman, for the prosecution, stated that Sinnecker now faced a charge of contempt for refusing to obey the order given Monday. Inspector R. C. Aires, in charge of the Municipal registration, testified that Sinnecker had not registered up to 2 o'clock Tuesday, when his time for so doing expired. The prisoner then asked for an interpreter and also that Detective-Inspector Reeves take the box, which was granted.

"When you presented the warrant for my arrest what did I say?" Sinnecker asked Mr. Reeves.

Contests Warrant
"You perused the warrant and said you would accompany me under protest as the warrant was (Continued on Page 13)

Kingdon Gould Leaves for Camp with Drafted Men



Wearing knickerbockers and jacket, and carrying his personal baggage in a pack grip, Kingdon Gould, son of George J. Gould, of Lakewood, N. J., marched off with other less wealthy, but none the less patriotic, citizens of New Jersey, from Toms River, for the National Army camp. In the photograph young Gould is shown walking to the train with the men drafted from his district for service with the new forces.

Sergt. 'Con' Hamilton Seriously Wounded By Chinese Robber

Popular Police Athlete Is Shot
Down While Leading
Search Party

Sergeant "Con" Hamilton of Bubbling Well Station, famous local athlete and one of the best known and most popular men in the department, was shot and seriously injured, it was learned, by a Chinese highwayman last night.

At the General Hospital, where he was taken, suffering from two bullet wounds, it was said at a late hour that his condition was very serious.

Sergeant Hamilton was conducting a search party on the Yates Road when the shooting occurred. He was leading his party, consisting of two Sikhs and three Chinese constables, down the road at a point about 200 yards south of Bubbling Well Road when one of the Chinese stopped two men and began to search one of them. The man suddenly whipped out a revolver. As he did so the policeman called out a warning.

The Sergeant whirled on the instant and he and the robber fired simultaneously, both missing. The highwayman's other shots struck the police officer and he went down. The two Sikhs opened up a fusillade, emptying their guns, but evidently neither of the men were hit and both fled and made their escape.

One of the Sikhs dashed into No. 3 Yates Road, Sir Haviland de Saumarez' residence, to get assistance for the wounded man, but a foreigner, attracted by the shooting and hearing a man exclaim: "I'm hit," had already reached the scene and stopped a passing motor car.

The Sergeant was placed in the machine and rushed to the Country Club where Dr. R. J. Marshall was found. The doctor gave orders to proceed without delay to the Hospital, where adequate care might be given. Examination showed that one bullet had struck Sergeant Hamilton high in the right breast. Another had evidently first ripped through his right arm and thence glanced into his back.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Oct. 25
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza Oct. 26
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga Maru Oct. 29
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Oct. 30
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katori M. Oct. 31
For U.S., Canada and Europe:—
Via Vancouver Oct. 27
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru Oct. 29
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela Nov. 10
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hiran M. Nov. 7
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga M. Nov. 21
The American mail is due here on or about October 27, per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru.

Liberty Loan Day Tiffin Is Outburst of Patriotism

Stirring Addresses Made On Why The United States
Has Entered The Great War

With more than a hundred present, with a series of rapid-fire speeches and patriotic music, the Liberty Loan tiffin yesterday was probably the most enthusiastic American gathering in Shanghai since the United States entered the war.

In the words of Mr. Sammons, who presided, if all those present had taken liberty bonds, Shanghai was to be congratulated, and if all those present had not intended to, it was also to be congratulated. And it is probably accurate to say that all those at the tiffin either had added or would add to the war loan.

Three striking addresses were made by Bishop J. C. Kilgo, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, a recent arrival from North Carolina; Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, president of St. John's College, and Mr. J. C. Gallagher, Eastern representative of the United States Steel Products Co., who has just come back from the United States.

Bishop Kilgo's speech was punctuated by frequent and enthusiastic applause. It was an address that moved every man who heard it. He said in part:

"Several years ago I was crossing the Atlantic. Early one morning I went on deck, the first passenger out of his cabin. We were sailing along the south-western coast of Ireland. I became interested in two of the crew who were hoisting a flag to the top of the mast. It was bound into a small bundle and I watched to see them unfurl it at the top.

"Suddenly one of them jerked a rope and Old Glory leaped to the breeze. Far away from the sight of my own land, looking out on the bleak shores of a strange country, filled with a sense of gloom, Old Glory waved above my head, and I took off my hat, waved it in the air and went to my cabin to cry like a baby.

"When our fathers designed that flag they placed on it thirteen stars representing thirteen colonies. Thus they proclaimed their challenge against superstition and declared that fortune, good for bad, is a matter of human making.

The Creed of America
"The American flag is vastly more than a piece of cloth symbolising so much territory and so many men, women and children. It is a creed. It is a faith. The leading article of that creed is an inviolable faith in mankind. Wherever it waves it asserts the dignity and sovereignty of mankind.

20,000 SURRENDER WITH 100 GUNS ON RUSSIAN ISLANDS

Germans Lose Two Dreadnoughts, Cruiser And
Many Lesser Boats

LANDING REPULSED

Expedition North of Werder Beaten Off, Despite
Vigorous Shelling

RIGA WITHDRAWAL

Abandon First-Line Trenches,
Which Republican
Army Occupies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 23.—A German official communiqué reports: "Our booty in the capture of the islands of Oesel, Moon and Dagö totals 20,000 prisoners and 100 guns."

Petrograd, October 23.—An official communiqué yesterday reported: "Enemy submarines have been discovered in the Gulf of Finland. In the recent operations among the Baltic islands, the enemy, through mines, submarine attacks and gunfire, had two dreadnoughts, one cruiser, twelve torpedo-boats, a transport and numerous mine-sweepers put out of action, though their ultimate fate is unknown. We have established definitely the loss of six enemy torpedo-boats.

"We lost the battleship Slava and the large destroyer Grom. The fighting value of our other ships was not impaired."

Germans Pulling Back

A Russian official communiqué yesterday reported: "Our detachments in several sectors in the region of Riga, occupied first-line trenches which the enemy had abandoned. Enemy destroyers shelled the coast six miles northward of Werder and the enemy attempted to land eight miles northward of Werder, but without success."

General Dukhonin, the new Chief of Staff, interviewed, said that he was of opinion that the Germans have landed on Werder Peninsula in order to prevent an attack on the islands they have captured in the Gulf of Riga and he did not expect serious land operations before the Spring.

M. Nikitine, the Minister of the Interior, has issued an appeal to the whole population to co-operate against anarchy.

Allies Won't Lay By Over Winter Months Says Secretary Baker

Make Preparations Designed
To Overcome Natural Obstacles In Flanders

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, October 23.—Secretary of War Baker, in his weekly statement, says that it is not expected that the Allied troops will enter winter quarters or that the offensive in Flanders will be abandoned through the state of the weather. Preparations have been proceeding for months, with a view to enabling the Allies to overcome the natural obstacles.

Mr. Baker declares that the attacks in Flanders are seriously weakening the morale of the German troops and the attacks at Riga were ordered as an effort to bolster up the morale of the German people, which threatens to result in another Cabinet crisis shortly. He believes that the Germans are not hopeful of stopping the Allies' offensive and the German victories against Russia do not set off the Allies' operations in France.

The Weather

Very cloudy and damp weather, but with a tendency to improve. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 70.9 and the minimum 65.3, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 68.6 and 62.2.

British Capture Southern Part Of Houthulst Forest

French Again Co-operate In Great Attack On Ridge, Which Wins Everywhere; Bavarians Mutinous

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 23.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening: Highly successful minor operations were carried out by us this morning in the neighborhood of Poelcapelle and, in conjunction with the French, southward of Houthulst Forest. Battalions of Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex and Derby regiments and Northumberland Fusiliers attacked eastward of Poelcapelle, on a front a mile-and-a-half wide and captured a number of strongly-fortified buildings and concrete redoubts on the hill eastward of the village.

Rain during the night made the ground slippery and the task of assembly difficult. Nevertheless, the whole of our objectives were captured, after fierce fighting, in which many Germans were killed. We pressed on south-eastward of Poelcapelle and carried other valuable positions beyond our line of objectives.

Gloucester, Cheshire, Lancashire Fusiliers, Manchester and Royal Scots battalions, further north, co-operating with the French, attacked on a front of two miles extending from the Ypres to Staden railway, to northward of Mangelaere. After severe fighting, we captured the southern defences of Houthulst Forest and a further series of fortified farms and strong points and the Allies are firmly established well beyond the southern boundary of the forest.

Meet Slight Check

A strong local counter-attack in the vicinity of the railway checked our advance astride the railway-line, but the enemy were unable to prevent our progress elsewhere. We took 200 prisoners. Casualties were heavy.

Sir Douglas Haig reported today: During the night, the enemy attacked one of our new positions in the southern portion of Houthulst Wood and forced us back a short distance. We maintained and consolidated our gains on the remainder of the front.

Rain fell during the night and the weather today is stormy and unsettled.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters wired yesterday: In co-operation with the French, our troops attacked the enemy's positions along the Paschendale Ridge and Houthulst Forest, after a brief barrage, in an atmosphere resembling a bad London fog. By mid-day, it appears we had penetrated the enemy's line a distance of a thousand yards, bringing our left flank well up to the fringe of Houthulst Wood and it was stated that we had occupied Poelcapelle Brewery, the scene of such a fierce struggle during our last offensive and also Mennier House and Helles House.

The greatest resistance was experienced in the left-center by machine-guns checking our advance hereabouts. A winter-attack made by the enemy in the forenoon, astride the Ypres to Staden railway, was repulsed, with severe punishment.

Prisoners Coming In

At 10 o'clock the sun broke out, enabling aerial reconnaissances. Prisoners are coming in on the British and French fronts.

While our attack was not of such magnitude as previous battles in this area, it is in the nature of a big push into the German lines. As such, the enterprise has undoubtedly met with a good measure of success.

Reuter's correspondent wires today: The weather has again been wet and dreary and the battle-ground is shrouded in a dense mist. Nevertheless, the consolidation of our new gains progressed well yesterday and excepting the fortified post on the fringe of Houthulst Forest, which the Germans occupied again after a vigorous counter-attack, last night, we are pretty well established in the positions we have captured.

The Germans fought with determination, especially in the little dip through which the Staden railway runs and the ground hereabouts is strewn with their dead. Their front defences seem to have been held in greater strength than in the earlier battles in this region and their machine-gun barrage was intense. The effects of the latter were luckily minimised owing to the very thick weather.

Carry Network of Forts

Despite the strong resistance, we carried a network of fortified buildings and concrete redoubts, east of Poelcapelle. Below this, to the southern flanks of our attack, our progress does not appear to have been so fast, due to the desperate resistance of the enemy, who fear the threat to the high ground about Paschendale. The British and French gunners are now searching Houthulst Forest with their fire.

The German army is beginning to think and talk in a manner which must cause concern to the Higher Command. The Bavarians are openly grumbling that they are being sacrificed to save the Prussians.

A German non-commissioned officer gives a good illustration of the extent of this disaffection. He states that, a fortnight ago, 13 men of his company deserted, saying that they were going home.

One actually reached his home but the others were created en route. The significant thing is that they were all sent back to their regiment, the Higher Command apparently shrinking from adopting the approved methods for such conduct with them.

Reuter's correspondent gives an instance which reflects eloquently the German "man-power" problem. He says: "Last Sunday, a German soldier wandered into our lines on the Menin road. He was four feet high and half-witted and the only information he could give was that he had been drafted from a recruit depot five weeks earlier."

German Reports

The German official communique

of Langemarck. Strong attacks made by the British on the Menin to Ypres road broke down completely.

A German official communique today reported:—"The British and French troops penetrated deeply into our defences on the southern edge of Houthulst Wood. Counter-attacks repulsed the enemy, whose whole gains are only 300 meters deep, by 1,200 meters wide.

"The enemy's assaults at Poelcapelle and on both sides of Gheluvelt failed. The enemy's bombardment between the Allette and Braye increased to continuous drum-fire, this morning and the French attacked at daybreak. We took 100 prisoners, south-west of Beaumont."

A German official communique wireless this evening reports:—"Bitter fighting continues on the northern slopes of Chemin-des-Dames and also on both sides of the Laon road. The French have advanced as far as Chavignon."

French Record Progress

Paris, October 23.—The official communique issued yesterday evening reported:—"During the day, the enemy's artillery reacted feebly in Belgium. Our troops consolidated the conquered ground north of Veldhoek. In our attack this morning two field-guns were captured."

The artillery struggle was violent in the Peine-de-Chevigny and Pantheon sector and in the region of Cerny. There were fairly lively actions at Avocourt Wood and north of Chaume Wood.

Between October 11 and 20, 19 enemy aeroplanes and three balloons were brought down and 28 enemy aeroplanes seriously damaged.

The communique this afternoon reported:—"After an artillery preparation which has lasted for several days, we attacked, at 5.15 this morning, the powerful German organisations in the region of Allement and Malmaison. We have made considerable progress along the entire front of attack and have taken many prisoners."

A semi-official communique states that the Anglo-French operation in Flanders is designed merely to rectify the line along the Ypres to Staden railway and to capture certain positions which will make our defence easier against possible counter-attacks. On the remainder of the front, the artillery bombardment was very violent, especially along the Aisne and at Verdun, with the object of facilitating infantry raids.

Peace Not Within Immediate Reach

(Continued from Page 1)

In this hall now who may live to see the death of civilisation.

"A conflict of this kind must be ended now. That is why it is essential for the future of the human race that the decision shall be reached now in this struggle—that brute force shall be destroyed for ever, so that our children may not be condemned to terrors which even the most vivid imagination dare not portray. That is why we are putting all our strength into getting the right issue in this conflict now."

Mr. Lloyd George proceeded to say that, in his judgment, such a settlement was not within immediate reach. Germany would only make peace now on terms which would enable her to benefit by the present war and that would be an encouragement for any buccaneering Empire in the future to repeat the experiment.

The failure of Napoleon taught France an unforgettable lesson. A similar lesson must bury itself into the hearts and memories of every Prussian before this war is ended.

"Amidst all the discussions about terms and concessions here and there, we must fix our eyes steadfastly on the great purpose of the war. It is not a question of territorial readjustment, except so far as that is necessary for the recognition of national right. It is not a question of indemnities, except so far as that is essential in order to compensate for wrongs inflicted."

"It is pre-eminently a question of the destruction of a false idea

which has intimidated and enslaved Europe, or would have done had it been triumphant.

Real Enemy Is War-Spirit

"The real enemy is the war-spirit fostered by Prussia: its ideal of a world in which force and brutality will reign supreme as against the ideal of a world peopled by free democracies, united in an honorable league of peace. That war-spirit is enshrined in Potsdam and there can be no peace in the world, or liberty, until that shrine has been shattered and its priesthood dispersed and discredited for ever."

"This year, I had hoped that we might have broken that terrible power. We had been looking forward to a great converging movement which would have accomplished that purpose. The temporary collapse of Russian military power has, I won't say disappointed, but postponed our hopes; but time is on our side."

The Premier said that two factors contributed to that fact, namely, the advent of America and the increasing failure of submarineism. Their monthly losses of shipping now were only one-third of those in April last, while the losses of German submarines so far this year were more than twice their losses during the whole of last year.

Arrangements had been made as a result of which the amount of British shipping turned out in 1917 would be four times the total built in 1916. America was doing the same.

Mr. Lloyd George here paid a great tribute to Sir Edward Carson, to whose insight and persistency he attributed the fact that their success against submarineism was beyond their expectations.

Germans Beaten Anyway

The Premier emphasised that Germany's enemies produced the world's food supplies and raw materials, so that, even if the German military machine succeeded, which it would not do, this federation of free peoples of many races and climes, by withholding their products and refusing to grip the Prussian hand in any market of the world, could reduce Germany to impotence and desolation and they would do so, if necessary. However, the Allies must husband their resources to last through till Russia has recovered and America is ready.

"Save food, save clothing, luxuries and labor. Our armies must save in men. Increase production in every direction. Above all, let us cultivate endurance and steadfastness."

"Waiting means winning. Beware of people trying to sow dissension, distrust and deception. The enemy on most of the battle-fronts have organised with deadly care and ingenuity an offensive behind the lines. I know what I am talking about."

Warns Against Bolshevism

"France discovered it in time. Look out for Bolshevism in all shapes and forms. It is the latest and most terrible aspect of the German war. Let us have endurance, concentration and unity. This is not the time to talk of Parties; there is but one Party, the nation."

"The enemy are attempting to divide the nation and to set one ally against another. In America, Italy and Russia, they are trying to sow distrust of Britain, while here they are trying to sow distrust among ourselves and to rattle us. Keep steady, keep steady and we will win."

"Germany is encouraging her allies by telling them to wait a little longer and those people will break up among themselves. I am glad to say that the Allies at present are working in the greatest harmony. There is not a shadow of disunion."

"We are on the eve of one of the most important military and political Inter-Allied Conferences ever held. Some of the most prominent statesmen and most distinguished soldiers of the Allies will be there and it will be for the first time that we shall have the inestimable advantage of the presence of representatives of America and the new Russian democracy."

To Use Full Strength
"The decisions taken will affect the whole course of the war and may determine its ultimate issue. Whatever they are, we must prepare to support and enforce those decisions with all our strength and power."

The Premier concluded:—"Our burdens, however great, are light as feathers compared with those borne by our soldiers. Just think at this moment that there are tens of thousands of them who are lying and have been lying for days in

bloodstained quagmires, not with a bomb dropping here and another a mile off and then vanishing into the night, but with a daily and nightly deluge of death raining down on them and searching for their poor trench shelters."

"They are waiting for the hour when they can advance another mile on the road to victory. If we do all we can, we shall not be able to requite their heroism. If we do less than all we can, we are dishonoring their sacrifice."

Bonar Law's Appeal

Mr. A. Bonar Law, who followed Mr. Lloyd George, said that National War Bonds have been issued instead of a great loan which necessarily dislocated their financial arrangements. The advantage of the new system was that it was not spasmodic, but steady and persistent. The deposits in the banks were now practically at the same figure as when the last war loan was issued. They wanted people to lend their money direct to the State, instead of depositing it in the banks. Referring to the air service, Mr.

Bonar Law said that, for many months, it had priority over every other arm of supply. British airmen on the west front dropped 8,000 bombs behind the German lines during September, while the Germans dropped only 1,000 behind our lines.

Our airmen in Flanders had damaged the enemy far more in a month than they had damaged us in all their raids. They could not prevent air raids, but it was their business to make them as costly as possible.

Germany had carried out a defeatable kind of aerial warfare. They would avoid it if they could, but the enemy were determined to pursue it. "So be it. Our enemies will find that what they give us will be returned to them in full measure, pressed down and overflowing."

General Smuts said that the true battle-front of this war was not the sea, land or air, but the souls of the nations. A great moral victory would be gained which would mean much for the future development of the country.

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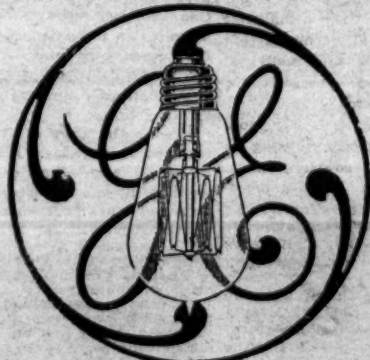
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LAST AIR RAID COSTS GERMANY 8 ZEPPELINS

Of Eleven That Flew Over
England Only Three Have
Returned Safe

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, October 22.—In addition to the five Zeppelins whose fate was mentioned this morning, one was brought down between Slaterton and Gap. The crew destroyed the airship before they surrendered.

Two more, which are regarded as doomed, were seen drifting over Gap, one of which was out of control. Thus, of the fleet of 11 airships which raided England, it seems reasonably certain that only the three which were reported over Holland have returned to Germany.

The Press Bureau issues the following communiqué:—"The total casualties due to Friday's air-raid are 34 persons killed and 56 injured."

In the House of Commons, today, on a motion for adjournment with regard to the air-raid, Mr. A. Bonar Law described the raid on Friday as by far the greatest defeat in the air the Germans have ever suffered. It had been proved that, "when we could see Zeppelins, our pilots could bring them down."

The motion was withdrawn.
Paris, October 23.—Only five Zeppelins are definitely known to have been brought down in France, the one which came down between Slaterton and Gap being identical with that notified from Larague, as mentioned yesterday morning.

The crews captured state that 13 Zeppelins started from three bases, to raid England. Two were compelled to return early, while the remainder were driven off by the English gun-fire.
They struck a gale at a height of 16,000 feet and, descending in the morning, near the coast, thought they were over Holland or Westphalia, but were surprised to find that they were over France.

Harvest Lessens Rush To Coolie Battalions

Special Correspondence to the China Press

Wenhien, October 22.—The British Emigration Bureau has moved into its new quarters directly opposite the railroad station. Because the demand for harvest help has been so great the number of coolies applying for emigration to Europe has decreased.

An epidemic of typhoid and paratyphoid fever has been raging throughout this part of the province. From Chinese sources we hear that very few families were exempt from the fever, especially in the large towns. The mortality has been very high, averaging about one out of ten. Very few new cases are at present coming to notice, so it is hoped that the fever has passed its worst point. It is, no doubt, due to the under-nourished condition of the people that the spread of the disease has been so rapid and fatal and, too, the sudden influx of surface water into the wells following the heavy rains this early fall.

CHANG HSUN'S TROOPS HAVE QUEUES DOCKED

Ni Shih-chung Gave Order And
Men Now Appreciate Great-
er Cleanliness

Special Correspondence to the China Press

Nanchang, Anhui, October 22.—Pig-tailed soldiers are practically a thing of the past in this section. Nearly all the queues of Chang Hsun's former troops have been cut off by order of Ni Shih-chung. The soldiers were made to go to the bath houses first and get clean, after which the operation was performed. The several thousand troops in this city are practically queueless and most of the soldiers along the T. P. R. between here and Hsuehowfu are also queueless. The soldiers were not by any means anxious to have it done, but they knew it was useless to resist. They are making the best of it now by remarking on how much cleaner they will be able to keep their heads.

Most of the troops are now leaving to participate in the fighting in Hunan. Farmers have had to delay the planting of wheat in order to move the soldiers.

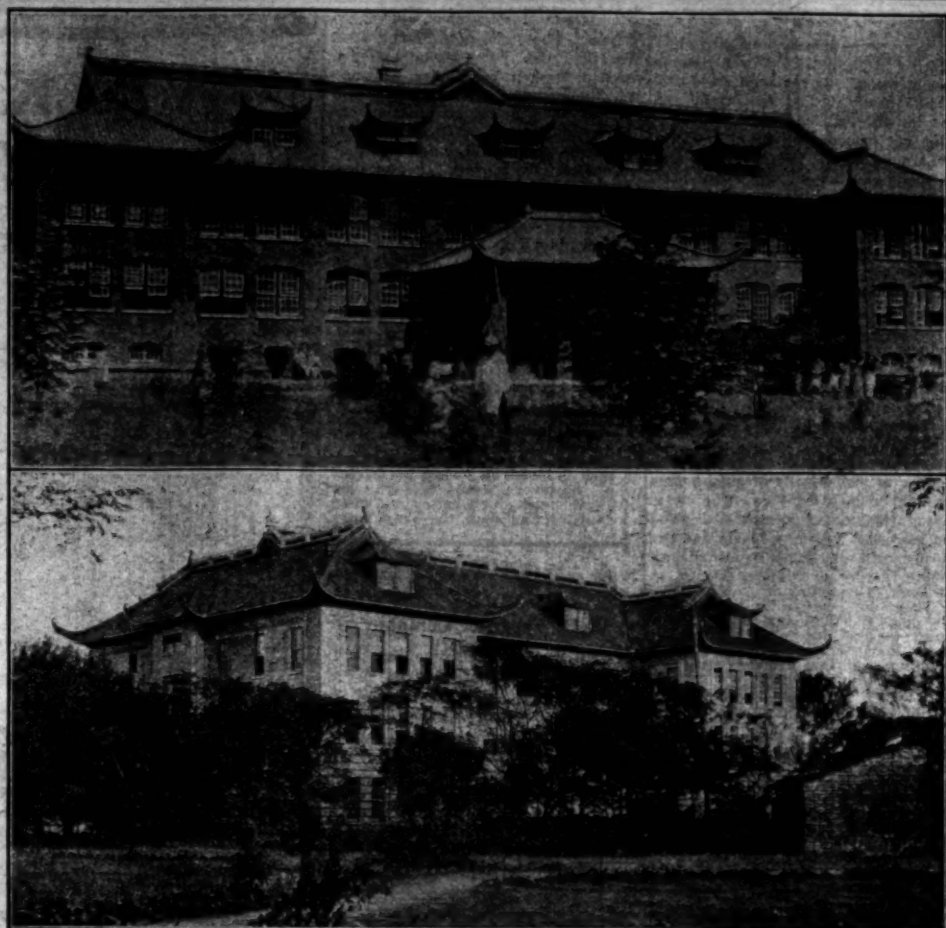
The report of the engineers of the Sul River conservancy project on the Southern Branch of the Sul River has been approved by Ni Shih-chung and work will be begun when that on the Middle Branch is completed.

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Nanchang Proud Of Its New School Buildings



Top, New Class Building of the Baldwin School for Girls at Nanchang, Kiangsi. Below, New Dormitory Building for the Nanchang Academy, Boys' School.

The two new school buildings erected by the Methodist Episcopal Mission at Nanchang, Kiangsi, have been completed and the school opened in the buildings on September 12, as already reported in THE CHINA PRESS. Above are first pictures of them.

Ground was broken in March, 1916 and the cornerstones were laid on May 29, by the Rev. W. H. Lacy, D. D., of the Methodist Publishing House of Shanghai.

The building erected by the Women's Board of Foreign Missions is a Class Building for the Baldwin School for Girls. It is three stories in height and has a frontage of 170 feet including the wings which are 24 feet on the front and extend back 71 feet. The basement, most of which is above ground, is 8 feet high except the physical and chemical laboratories, which are 12 feet. There are 16 standard size class rooms, or grade rooms, on the two floors, of about 20 x 24 feet, and in addition to these a library, guest room and well arranged administration rooms, which include general office, private office, registrar's office and book room.

There is also an auditorium 50 x 75 feet, the entrance being from the main corridor opposite to the main front entrance to the building. It will seat over 600 and includes a gallery. The entrance to the building from the dormitories is at the end of the corridor. Five music practice rooms are located in the attic. Three stairways lead from the basement to the attic.

The general plan of the building is of the same type as the modern American school buildings, arranged to conform to conditions in China and the building materials that were to be had in Kiangsi. The building is of red hard-burned brick with grey tile roof. It will be a fine addition to the Baldwin School compound. Miss Honsinger, the principal of the school with her competent staff of foreign and Chinese teachers, is now as well equipped to do efficient work for girls as is done in any Christian school in China.

The building erected by the General Board of the Mission is for the Nanchang Academy, a boys' school, and is the first building to be built by the Mission for the boys' work; the school heretofore has been in a

rented building. It occupies the same site facing the river that was occupied by the Baldwin school which burned in December, 1911. The building is a high school dormitory but will be used for the present as a combined class room and dormitory building, until the main class room building is erected. The building is three stories in height and has a frontage of 140 feet including the wings. The wings are 37 feet front and 82 feet deep. The central section is 65 x 44 feet. The basement of the central section will be used for bathrooms and wash rooms. A gymnasium 35 x 78 ft. is located in the basement of the north wing with 16 ft. ceiling without columns, the two floors above being supported by re-inforced concrete girders. The dining room is located in the basement of the south wing. Re-inforced concrete girders are used for carrying the two floors above, but concrete columns are used from the basement up. Re-inforced concrete stairs are used. On the main, or second floor, has been arranged the class rooms (which will be divided later into dormitories), administration rooms, a library, and a social parlor is provided for the students on the floor. On the second floor is a study hall, which will also be used for morning chapel services. The balance of this floor is divided into dormitories. The attic is well lighted and ventilated by dormer windows and will be used for dormitories. The building is of grey brick with red tile roof. The kitchen is in a separate building back of the south wing and near the dining room. Mr. Johnson, the principal of the school, has surrounded himself with a fine staff.

The roofs of both the Baldwin School and the Nanchang Academy are of the Chinese Temple type having turned up corners with fish ends and all the other things that go to make a Chinese roof. The roof tiles are one foot long and the upper tiles six inches wide and made so that the lower end of the tile overlaps the upper end in laying. The ridge at the top of the roof is three and one half feet high. The design of the Chinese type of the roof was left wholly to the contractor and his foreman and workmen.

Plans and specifications for the

buildings were made by Mr. Henry E. Baker, Civil Engineer, Assoc. M. Am. Soc. C. E., who also supervised the construction. Mr. Baker was assisted in the making of the plans, supervising of the work, making topographical surveys and maps of the school grounds, residence and hospital grounds, by Mr. Charles T. Gee, an engineering student and a graduate of the Hangchow Christian College.

The contractor for the two buildings, Chow Ch'un-mao, is a resident of Nanchang, and to him with his superintendent, Kiang Jen-kuei, and the workmen as well, are due much credit. No part of the work was sublet, all being done by the contractor.

REDMOND MEMORIAL

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, October 22.—An historic and impressive memorial service was held at the grave of Major Willie Redmond, yesterday, in the grounds adjoining a picturesque nunnery. The party included the Mayor of Wexford, the High Sheriff of Dublin, Dr. Ashe, the Secretary of the Redmond Memorial Fund and parties of Allied and American officers.

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THE BALKAN CAMPAIGN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, October 22.—An official despatch from eastern headquarters reports:—Our artillery is continuing its destructive bombardment of the enemy's positions in the regions of Doiran, Vardar and north of Monastir. In the course of operations to clear up the ground in the vicinity of our new positions, north-west of Pogradec, we took 50 Austrian prisoners.

Kuehlmann Discusses Affairs with Czernin

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, October 22.—The Kaiser has returned to Potsdam. Baron von Kuehlmann, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, after having two lengthy conferences with Count Czernin, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has returned to Berlin.

CLOTHES UNDER CONTROL

Doctor's Testimony Needed For More Than One Suit
London, October 16.—An Amsterdam despatch says that Germany has announced a limitation on the clothes which men or women may wear. A man cannot wear two overcoats and a woman three blouses, without testimony from a doctor.



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News and Views in the World of Books

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OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Kunz, George Frederick (Ph.D., Sc.D., A.M.). Rings. Pp. 384. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$6.50 (gold). Postage, 16 cents.

No review could indicate all the information in this exhaustive study of rings. Dr. Kunz considers everything of importance in regard to finger rings, from the fabled ring of Prometheus to the seal-ring of President Wilson, on which is engraved his name in shorthand. Besides engagement and wedding-rings, which are familiar to all, we find that there were rare memorial rings, religious rings, healing and talismanic rings, medicinal and poison rings. The finger on which each was worn had its significance. It is astonishing, in studying the illustrations which represent well-known royal and religious personages, how many rings are worn. Chapters on the origin of the ring habit, its purpose and methods of wearing are very interesting. The author considers the materials used, the use of signet-rings, and gives a general survey of historical rings, their wearers and associated romances. At the end is given a technical description of ring-making. The illustration in color, double-tone, and line add greatly to the attractiveness of a carefully prepared and edited work. The most amusing thing in the book is Dr. Johnson's definition of a ring: "A circular instrument placed upon the noses of hogs and the fingers of women to restrain them and bring them into subjection."

Thompson, Vance. Woman. Pp. 229. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.25 (gold) net. Postage, 12 cents.

Vance Thompson's style is one of his particular assets. Feminists, suffragists, and all other "ists" will be glad to read what he has to say, knowing it will be original. On the text, "Life is a conspiracy against woman," he has built up a serious, sincere and stimulating sermon, in which he considers the historical steps by which woman has reached her present state of emancipation, mental, physical, political, and spiritual; her past tragedies, and her certain future—for he prophesies as well as describes. The discussions growing out of such a book and the thoughts suggested by his statements are bound to be stimulating and helpful. There has probably been no book written in which the author is so sure of woman's equality with man and her ultimate share in the political activities of the world. The "pampered pet" type he characterizes as a "Strassburg goose." He makes a great plea for woman's emancipation from petticoats, though he must be blind when he says "woman is ashamed of the quality of legs." The author's analytical consideration of his subject is enlightening—his account of the Amazons and the Roman laws equally so. While he is frank in his discussion of sex questions, it is the frankness of a clean and honest mind. It would be impossible to outline all the ideals towards which the author points encouragingly, or reforms which he advocates, among which are those of dress, the solution of the problem of the "insurgents of the cabaret," woman's right to vote, moral standards for both sexes, and law to protect children—any children, all children, legitimate or illegitimate. It is a meaty book whether you agree with his deductions or not, and it is always interesting.

Berevoici, Konrad. Crimes of Charity. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$1.50 (gold). Postage, 12 cents.

John Reed, who writes an introduction to this book, says it is full of a literary power that might be called Russian, having "a style of bold narrative which carries absolute conviction of human character in simple words packed with atmosphere. It is an arraignment of organized crime, and, if true, is terrible enough and makes one long for a remedy, for some active revolt. We are familiar with protests made against the endless red tape that allows the needy to suffer and starve while 'investigations' are made, but this account of the daily routine of institutional work reveals a callousness, brutality, criminal neglect, and indifference which are well-nigh inhuman. The beggar presents a serious problem but the solution of that need not prevent charitable hearts and sympathetic heads from evolving some way to help the deserving unfortunate without subjecting them to insult and a fostering of criminal tendencies. The testimony given by the author is not melodramatic, but a revelation made by one who has studied at first hand conditions that are pathetic, thrilling and revolting. It should influence public opinion against the 'wrongful blundering of society in its feeble attempts to abolish poverty' and put a stop to crimes perpetrated under cloaks."

Harding, Mrs. Edward. The Book of the Peony. Pp. 259. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$6 (gold). Postage, 18 cents.

The peony is extensively grown

and is constantly increasing in popularity. Its charm lies not only in its grace and comeliness, but in the infinite variety of its flowers and foliage. This book should help all flower-lovers to use it for landscape as well as floral value. Mrs. Harding has prepared an exhaustive work, giving the history of the plant, its association with earliest mythology, a list of the best varieties, rules for planting and preparing the soil, hints and help on purchasing, and, best of all, wonderful illustrations, some in color. The author calls the peony the "best of all perennials for seven reasons: I. Slightly appearance of its blooms; II. Its worth for both landscape and cutting; III. The freshness of its foliage throughout the summer; IV. The ease of its culture; V. Its freedom from insects and disease; VI. Its extreme hardness; VII. Its permanence. The publishers as well as the author have spared no pains in making the book attractive.

WITH POILUS UNDER FIRE

Daily Life Amid Bursting Shells as Described by Henri Barbusse

A bunch of poilus under bombardment in a trench, and this incident: "Look, look, Corporal, those chaps over there—are they soft in the head? On the bombarded position we saw dots of human beings emerge hurriedly and run toward the explosions. "They're gunners," said Bertrand; 'as soon as a shell bursts they sprint and rummage for the fuse in the hole, for the position of the fuse gives the direction of its battery, you see, by the way it's dug itself in; and as for the distance, you're only got to read it—it's shown on the range figures cut on the time fuse, which is set just before firing.'"

"No matter—they're off their onions to go out under such shelling. "Gunners, my boy," says a man of another company who was strolling in the trench, 'are either quite good or quite bad. Either they're trumps or they're trash. I tell you—' "That's true of all private what you're saying."

"Possibly; but I'm not talking to you about all privates; I'm talking to you about gunners, and I tell you too that!"

"Hey, my lad! Better find a hole to dump yourself in before you get one on the snitch!" This little extract is from Henri Barbusse's "Under Fire. The Story of a Squad" (E. P. Dutton & Co.), and as it is cited at random it gives an idea of the race, vivid style which is constant to this new book of war. A little further on we read: "Look, they're sending torpedoes over there!" said Paradis, pointing. Torpedoes go straight up, or very nearly so, like larks, fluttering and rustling; then they stop, hesitate and come straight down again, heralding their fall in its last second by a 'baby cry' that we know well. From here the inhabitants of the ridge seem like invisible players lined up for a game with a ball."

"In the Argonne," says Lamuse, 'my brother says in a letter that they get turtle doves, as he calls them. They're big heavy things fired off very close. They come in cooking; really they do, he says, and when they break they don't half make a shindy, he says.'"

"There's nothing worse than the mortar toad, that seems to chase after you and jump over the top of you, and it bursts in the very trench, just scraping over the bank."

"Tiens, tiens, did you hear it?" A

whistling was approaching us when suddenly it ceased. The contrivance has not burst. It's a shell cried off. Paradis asserts. And we strain our ears for the satisfaction of hearing—or of not hearing—others.

"Lamuse says: 'All the fields and the roads and the villages about here they're covered with dud shells of all sizes—ours as well, to say truth. The ground must be full of 'em, that you can see. I wonder how they'll go on later when the time comes to say, that's enough of it; let's start work again.'"

"And all the time in a monotony of madness the avalanche of fire and iron goes on; shrapnel with its whistling explosion and its overcharged heart of furious metal, and the great percussion shells, whose thunder is that of the railway engine which crashes suddenly into a wall, the thunder of loaded rails of steel beams toppling down a declivity. The air is now gutted and viewless, it is crossed and recrossed by heavy blasts and the murder of the earth continues all around, deeply and more deeply, to the limit of completion."

"There are even other guns which now join in—they are ours. Their report is like that of the 75s, but louder, and it has a prolonged and resounding echo like thunder reverberating among mountains."

"They're the long 120s. They're on the edge of the wood half a mile away. Fine guns, old man, like greyhounds. They're slender and fine nosed, those guns—you want to call them 'Madame.' They're not like the 220s—they're all snout like coal scuttles and spit their shells out from the bottom upward. The 120s get there just the same, but among the teams of artillery they look like kids in bassinettes."

"Conversation languishes; here and there are yawns. The dimensions and weight of this outbreak of the guns fatigue the mind. Our voices flounder in it and are drowned."

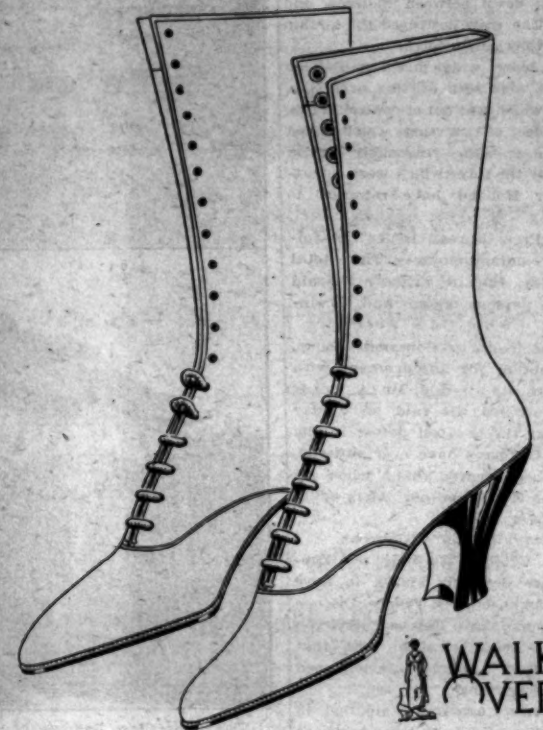
"Under Fire" carries no illustrations. It needs none. Its chapters are continuous pictures. Fitzwater Wray has translated it from the original French.

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Agnes and Egerton Castle's latest novel, "Wolf-Lure" (D. Appleton & Co.), is typical of their pen, with all the rich coloring and romantic glamor one associates with these

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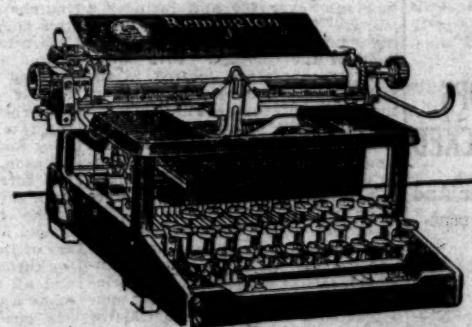
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WEATHER

Very cloudy and damp weather, with a
tendency to improve. Very strong
Northerly winds on the coast and
the Eastern Sea.

BIRTH

FAIRMAN—Born to Mr. and Mrs.
F. P. Fairman, October 24, 1917, at
Victoria Nursing Home, a son.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, OCTOBER 25, 1917

A Plan To Avert Civil War
In China

By T. R. Jernigan

IT is not the policy of the writer
to undertake the office advising
China about her domestic affairs.
I hope and believe that representa-
tive government will be established
and that it will be based on a writ-
ten constitution. The public senti-
ment which drove the Manchus from
power will not be contented with the
rule of a mandarin oligarchy. China
has been slow to move, but she is
moving. There may be halts on the
way, but only to increase the
momentum, and the reactionaries
will not long be allowed to
obstruct progress.

The trouble now is that the con-
stitution, which foreign Powers have
recognised as the government of
China, has been pigeonholed by one
political party and the other is de-
manding that it be put into practical
operation. There would be no Re-
public without the constitution.

There is no sense in declaring for a
Republic and then doing away with
the constitution on which the Re-
public must stand or fall. It is
evident that without an organic law
there would be anarchy or the rule
of a few. There would probably
result absolute monarchy or a man-
darin oligarchy, and of the two
forms the former would be prefer-
able.

The important question now is,
and it is the question that touches
bottom, what party or faction is
opposed to organising the govern-
ment in accordance with the con-
stitution? If the Constitution was
recognised, and a parliament elected
in accordance with its provisions,
would not it end the disturbed con-
dition of China? Why then hold
up the constitution and go on at-
tempting to carry on a government
without a charter? The day has
passed for absolute governments,
and China is not going back to the
ways of the old days.

It is said that parliamentary gov-
ernment in China has not been
encouraging. No one should have
reasonably expected that the first
parliament would prove an experi-
enced legislative body. It showed
one merit worthy of imitation by
other legislative assemblies in not
making a big statute book and fill-
ing it with laws. There are too
many laws anyhow. In the opinion
of a great thinker the world is too
much governed, and the first parlia-
ment of China lived up to that
opinion.

And it cannot be denied that
while Li Yuan-hung was President
and parliament was in session there
was peace in the country. Why is
it then that as soon as parliament
is dissolved and the constitutional
President is driven from office that
China is again on the verge of a
civil war? What I do advocate is,
that the constitution be made effec-
tive, a new parliament be elected,
and President Feng be no longer
referred to as acting President, but
be the President of the Republic of
China by virtue of the constitution,
and with the power to appoint, with
parliamentary approval, his own
cabinet. Everybody is tired of a
few military men, whether in the
North or in the South, getting to-
gether and calling themselves the
government of China, while their
countrymen are drowning and starv-
ing.

Anzac's Find Revives Old
Dispute Over St. George

(From the Kansas City Star)

Considerable publicity recently has
been given to the assertion of soldiers
in the British army of Egypt that they
discovered at Shella on the main road
between Jerusalem and Egypt the re-
mains of St. George, the patron saint
of England. W. T. Massey, special
correspondent with the army, in a
lengthy despatch to the London
Chronicle, describes the discovery of
the lost bones of the saint.

According to Massey it was Captain
Jordan of the Anzacs who made the
find. The Turks, in digging a trench
around the summit of a high mound,
revealed the edges of a mosaic. The
Anzacs, after they had captured this
position, cleared away the ruins, re-
vealing a vault twenty-seven feet long
by eighteen feet wide. An inscription
on the mosaic, written in Greek, stated:
"This temple was built by our
most holy and pious George in the
year A. D. 561."

Under this inscription were found
the bones of the saint, lying feet to
the east and with the arms crossed
on the chest. The bones, almost 1,400
years old, crumbled at the touch.

The mosaic and the bones of the
saint were placed in a casket and re-
moved to Alexandria for safekeeping.
Probably they will be taken to Eng-
land later, if the authenticity of the
find is proved.

Many Conflicting Claims

Shadows of many doubts have been
cast upon the history of Saint George
and this latest find is not calculated
to remove many of them. Rather it
should stimulate them because here
is an inscription stating that the saint
was alive and busy at temple build-
ing in 561 while some generally ac-
credited authorities have held that he
was martyred about the year 303.
Still other writers of early Christian
history hold that he lived a full cen-
tury earlier and at times he evidently
has been confused with George the
Cappadocian, an Arian archbishop who
lived in the Fourth Century. Few
indeed have been the records that
would indicate that this martyr lived
later than 400 A. D.

The favorite version of the life of
St. George is the one placing his
birthplace in Lydda and the time of
his life from about 250 to 303 A. D.
He early became a professional soldier
and attained a high military rank. He
fought in Asia, Africa and even visited
the remote island of Britain of one im-
perial expedition. When the Emperor
Diocletian began a persecution of the
Christians George remonstrated with
them, made a deliberate profession of
the faith and accepted martyrdom,
being put to death with many tortures
in Nicomedia. His body was supposed
to have been taken to Lydda for burial,
though a number of other places have
claimed the honor of being his resting
place. The Moslems declared they
removed his body to Zorava in the
Hauran, and Gregory of Tours main-
tained the saint's remains had been
taken to the French village of Le
Maine, where many miracles were
wrought by them.

As many legends have grown up
about the character of the martyr as
there are different tales of his life and
burial place. One of these was his
battle with the dragon, a story that
undoubtedly was appropriated from
earlier pagan lore.

Patron Saint Of Crusaders

Crusaders in the Twelfth and Thir-
teenth centuries adopted St. George
as one of their patron saints. He was
made the tutelary saint of England by
Edward III in 1322. The red cross of
St. George on a white ground was long
worn as a badge by English soldiery
and is now displayed on the Union
Jack.

Oddly enough St. George is venerated
to a considerable extent by the
Mohammedans. To them he is known
as Ghergis or El Khoudir.

Probably the find of the Anzac
soldiers will establish beyond dispute
that there was a St. George, a fact
that Calvin, among others impugned.
But it will open the door to renewed
dispute about other features of the
saint's existence. The probable ver-
dict of conservative delivers into early
Christian lore will be that several
characters have been blended by legend
and history into the one; that there
may have been two or three St. Georges
in those grim years that just preceded
the triumph of Christianity and that
all suffered martyrdom for their faith.

War Time Wallops

By and by it will not be possible
to talk treason anywhere except in
the United States Senate—Kansas
City Times.

And, too, Germany needs to be
taught the difference between diplo-
macy and duplicity—Macon Tele-
graph.

Mr. Lloyd George seems to have
been getting his American history
out of our school text-books—
Boston Transcript.

T. R. patted the Kaiser on the
back. Wilson's more vigorous blow
lands a little higher up—Newark
News.

The Cure For War



McClatchey in Chicago Tribune

Wounded Canadian Swears He'll
Find The 'Red Rose Girl'

(From The St. Paul Pioneer Press)
Know ye the story of the Red
Rose girl?

Canada flamed with war. Recruits
were hurrying through the streets
to training camps. Came the de-
parture to far away France. Some
would come back, maybe. "And
others? Well, war would bring many
sorrows to the shores of Canada—
and dig many a grave in France's
fair valleys.

The troops were passing in last
review through the streets of Lon-
don, Ontario. Visitors flocked to
the city to give them godspeed. And
the khaki-clad soldiers tramped
through the streets 'midst tears and
cheers.

Private Stanley Snelling, Eight-
eenth Western Ontario Battalion,
swung along in the ranks. There
had been none to say good-by to
him. Eh, well, it was easier—or
best, maybe, he mused.

Then a girl leaned from the ton-
neau of a big black touring car.
She brushed a rose against her lips
—a big, red rose—and tossed it to
Private Snelling.

"Bring it back—to me," she whis-
pered, "and—"

His hat came off, and in her deep
gray eyes he read the unspoken
message.

"I will," he answered simply.

And he swung along through the
dust, one of the serried ranks, but
just a little more light hearted. Now
and again a smile trembled on his
lips as he caressed the deep red
blossom.

Through Hell At The Front

Far away France. It was at St.
Eloi. Cannon boomed a prelude.
Shrapnel screamed. Mines loosed
death under the feet of the enemy.
And the men of the gallant Eight-
eenth Ontario stamped impatiently
and wondered dully if a mine would
tear the earth from under them
next. Then rifles beat a death tattoo
and the order came to move for-
ward.

That night, lying in his trench—
a conquered German trench—Private
Snelling looked at his faded rose and
thought of the peaceful world back
across the waters.

"In wonder if I ever will live
through this hell to find the red rose
girl?" he asked himself.

The Canadian troops moved on-
ward. Ypres. The shrill cries of
battle, the screams of dying men,
horse commands barked by smoke
begrimed officers—and the gallant
Eighteenth went into action again.

And after that they brought Pri-
vate Snelling back to Canada.
Wounded. There in London, Ont.,
they cut away the bandages wrapped
hastily at the billeting station in
France and took his belongings to a
locker.

"When I'm out of here," he con-
tinued, "I'll find the girl who gave
it to me—I'll search the world for
her."

'Twas a pretty story the papers
published. Ah, Private Snelling's
quest was nearing an end. For up
in New Paltz, New York, a girl read
the story of the sentimental Cana-
dian and smiled, and remembered
a day two years ago when she had
watched the soldiers of Canada
march through the dust hung streets
of London, Ontario.

"He'll find me," she said simply.
Then a reporter hunted her pic-
ture out of the photograph library
of his paper and it was published.
It fell under the eyes of the wound-
ed Canadian.

"That's her," he exclaimed ex-
citedly. "That's the girl. I'd know
her in a million—the face, the
eyes!"

And he scanned the page busily
for her name. But all he found
was "Miss Carolyn D. S. P.,
New Paltz, N. Y."

Down in New Paltz, the girl sat
in the family group, waiting—wait-
ing for the time when Private Snel-
ling would bring the red rose and
claim its owner.

"He'll find me," she said simply.
"I know he will, and he will bring
back the red rose." She smiled. "I

remember," she continued shyly,
"how he said 'I will' when I asked
him to bring it back."

"Private Snelling is about recover-
ed from his wounds. And impatient-
ly he awaits the day when he can
go to New Paltz and learn the last
of the name—what name the "P"
in the Carolyn D. S. P.—begins.
New Paltz is a small town and there
are not many names there that be-
gin with P.

"I am waiting," is Miss P—'s
simple explanation.

Mark Twain On Immortality

A correspondent of the Brooklyn
Eagle recently resurrected a little
known poem by Mark Twain,
published many years ago in a
magazine called the Critic. Mr.
Clemens and Mrs. Thomas K. Bee-
cher had engaged in a long argument
regarding immortality, in which the
humorist took the agnostic side. Mrs.
Beecher asked him if he would con-
fess his error if he should meet her
in heaven a million years afterward,
and he answered with the poem, one
stanza written on each of three
stones, which follows:

If you prove right and I prove
wrong:

A million years from now,
In language plain and frank and
strong

My error I'll avow
(To your dear mocking face).

If I prove right, by God his grace,
Full sorry I shall be,
For in that solitude no trace
There'll be of you and me
(Nor of our vanished race).

A million years, O patient stone!
You've waited for this message.
Deliver it a million years—
Survivors pays expressage.

Canteens And Rest Stations
For Soldiers In France

Canteens and rest stations for the
French and American troops are being
established in France by the American
Red Cross.

The War Council has been trying to
find out just what the Red Cross could
do to lighten the French army and to
give to French soldiers a concrete
token of American cooperation. When
the question was put to French army
officers, they said: "Give us canteens
and rest stations." Accordingly the
American Red Cross set about to
establish places of rest and refresh-
ment at railway junctions and back
of the firing line.

The points come out of the trenches,
to go home on leave, mud-stained and
dirty. In that condition they are
marched to the nearest railroad stop,
where, perhaps, they find a little
station with scanty accommodations
for a dozen passengers.

At each of these places the Red
Cross will establish shower-baths,
laundries, and mending and disinfect-
ing rooms. Then there will be rest-
rooms, with books, writing materials,
and games. Some of the stations will
have dormitories and lunch rooms.

Near the firing line the Red Cross
will establish field canteens. Extend-
ing the work already begun by the
French Red Cross, it will provide one
of these canteens for every corps of
the French Army and of the American
Army.

The canteen is placed in or near the
second line, and refreshing drinks are
carried right into the front trenches.
Each station can keep about 125
gallons of hot drinks at the boiling
point. Four thousand portions—coffee,
tea, cocoa, bouillon, lemonade, mint-
are sometimes served from one can-
teen in a single day.

Here too American workers will be
found. The "convoy" in charge of the
canteen will be a Red Cross man,
with French soldiers to help him.
Many of the polus will get their first
glimpse of the American uniform in
this way.

To carry out these plans the War
Council has appropriated \$708,600. This
will establish the canteens and main-
tain them for about three months.
Much of the equipment will be sup-
plied by the French Army.

U.S. Red Cross Commission Begins Its Work In Petrograd

Chairman Henry P. Davison, of
the American Red Cross War
Council, on learning of the safe
arrival of the Red Cross Commis-
sion in Russia and its reception by
the Russian government, at once
cabled the following message to
Premier Kerensky:

"I have just received a cable an-
nouncement of the safe arrival in
Petrograd of the special American
Red Cross Commission to Russia.
The American Red Cross numbers
nearly 2,000,000 American citizens
among its members, and wants you
to know that the sending of this
commission with the measures of
relief which it conveys and the
others which we expect it will later
administer are tokens of the earnest
sympathy of the American Red
Cross for the people of Russia in
their brave struggle for the
establishment of democracy and
for the perpetuation of a really in-
dependent national existence."

A Petrograd despatch of the As-
sociated Press gives an interesting
account of the American Red Cross
Commission's activities in Russia and
a brief interview with Dr. Frank
Billings, head of the Commission. The
despatch says of the Commission:

"Already they have established a big
working headquarters in the Hotel
D'Europe and a supply house in
Moscow. They also have met and
conferred with heads of the govern-
ment, from whom they report most
hearty cooperation. For the technical
skill and proficiency of Russian
physicians and surgeons Dr. Billings
expressed great admiration, while the
hospitals, he said, were "run as well
as any in the world." He especially
commended the inventive genius of
the Russian surgeons. The members
of the commission expect to visit
Moscow during the coming week.

Cordially Received

"The mission has been most cor-
dially received by the provisional gov-
ernment," said Dr. Billings. "We now
are in active cooperation with the
sanitary department of the army and
with the Russian Red Cross and are
about to get into touch with the
zemstvos and unions, those organiza-
tions comprising the three great relief
associations of the Russian people."

"While these organizations have
exhausted every effort in the manu-
facture of supplies and are doing ex-
cellent work otherwise, we found the
armies in great need of medical and
surgical supplies, which are vitally
necessary for the care of the wounded.
Tetanus antitoxin, powered opium and
many other things are not to be had
in adequate quantities in Russia. We
are studying these requirements and
with the cooperation of the Red Cross
at Washington the most vital of these
needs will be met at once."

Supplies For Military Hospitals

In response to a recent request from
Dr. Billings, the American Red Cross
is sending a large quantity of medical
and surgical supplies to meet the
urgent needs of the Russian military
hospitals. This supplements an earlier
consignment which was forwarded for
immediate use when the Commission
sailed to investigate the Russian
situation.

The Commission carried with it
\$200,000 worth of such material, in-
cluding among other supplies more
than 50 microscopes and 45,000 slides,
4,600 clinical thermometers, 288
operating knives, 23,000 lengths of
catgut, 1,700 ice caps, 175,000 morphine
suppository tablets, and 200,000 antiseptic
tablets.

Russia has had great difficulty in
securing enough hospital equipment
and supplies to take proper care of her
large armies. Both shipments were
planned to include a well-rounded stock
of the most useful chemicals and ap-
paratus.

In the new consignment, for which
the War Council appropriated \$180,000,
there are 180,000 tablets of quinine
sulphate, 1,000 lbs. of chloroform,
10,000 tablets each of atropin and
strychnine for hypodermic injection,
50,000 doses of anti-typhoid vaccine,
also tetanus, antitoxin and diphtheria,
smallpox, cholera and plague vaccine,
10,000 lbs. soap, 25 dozen hot water
bottles, 10,000 lbs. of gauze dressings
and pads, 10,000 bandages and rolls,
1,000 blankets and 6 dozen stethoscopes
and various laboratory supplies.

The shipment also includes 5,000 cc.
digitals, 1,000 cocaine tablets, 20
collapsible operating tables, 14,400
needles, 200 lbs. rubber tubing, 20,000
lbs. absorbent cotton, 5,000 safety pins.
This unit of supplies was purchased
in accordance with a plan carefully
worked out by Dr. Billings and his
Commission. The Commission will
shortly make a detailed report to the
War Council of the ways in which the
Red Cross can most effectively aid

Russia. On its recommendations the
entire Red Cross program for Russian
relief will be based.

To Facilitate Transportation

Henry J. Horn, formerly a vice-
president of the New York, New Haven
and Hartford Railroad, a member of
the Commission, is cooperating with
the American Railroad Commission
previously sent to Russia in securing
the quickest possible handling of these

and the other relief shipments which
will follow as they are called for by
Dr. Billings. He has worked out a
plan for identifying Red Cross con-
signments so that Russian railway
men will facilitate their movement,
and in spite of the railroad congestion
it is hoped that these supplies will be
in the hands of surgeons and nurses
in the Russian army hospitals in a
short time.

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evidence that it is harmless; 2nd. That it not only allays stomach
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agreeable and perfect substitute for castor oil. It is absolutely safe.
It does not contain any opium, morphine, or other narcotic and does
not stupefy. It is unlike Soothing Syrup, Bateman's Drops, God-
frey's Cordial, etc. This is a good deal for a medical journal to say.
Our duty, however, is to expose danger and record the means of
advancing health. The day for poisoning innocent children through
greed or ignorance ought to end. To our knowledge, Castoria is a
remedy which produces composure and health, by regulating the
system—not by stupefying it—and our readers are entitled to the
information—Hall's Journal of Health.

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have obtained excellent results from its use."
S. A. BUCHANAN, M. D.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

"I take pleasure in recommending your
Castoria, having recommended its use in many
instances, and consider it the best laxative
could be used, especially for children."
NATHANIEL K. KING, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

"Having during the past six years prescribed
your Castoria for infantile stomach disorders,
I can heartily commend its use. The formulae
practice for many years. The formulae
of children."
J. B. ELLIOTT, M. D., New York City.

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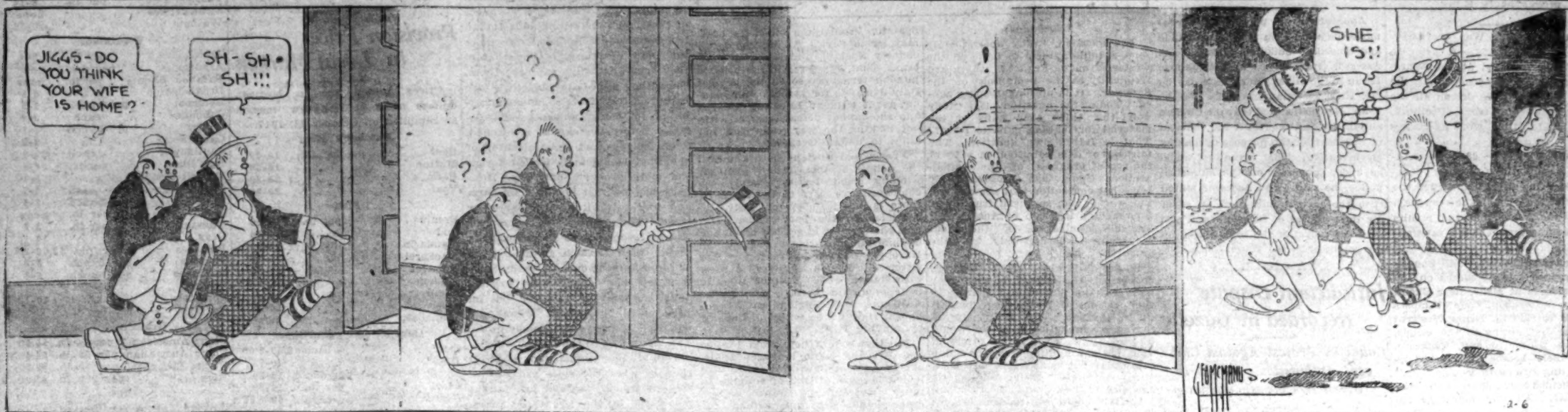
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'The War Will Produce Great Literature'—Louis Tracy

But Only After Fighting Has Ended Will Writers Be Able To Select The Best Material

From The Chicago Herald.
The world war is more than likely to have a temporarily depressing effect upon romanticists and writers of popular fiction. Especially is this the case with French and English men of letters, who are either so

taken up with national service as to preclude any possibility of active literary work or have sustained bereavements, due to the war, that make any attempt at non-serious literary effort barren. This is the opinion of no less a person than Louis Tracy, author of

"The Wings of the Morning," "The Pillar of Light" and some fifty other works of fiction and travel. Mr. Tracy has been living in the United States for the last fourteen months. He lived in Whitby, Yorkshire, England, during the bombardment of the British Coast by the Germans. Inspired by this raid, he took an important part in the organization of a home defense army throughout England.

Mr. Tracy, besides being a novelist of note, is acquainted with the foremost statesmen and men of letters in England today, and has been a keen student of the war and the causes which brought it about. A year ago, while in America, Mr. Tracy was informed by cable of the death in action of his only son.

Viewpoints Are Changed
Mr. Tracy has written only one long novel and a few short stories since the outbreak of the war. The novel is "They Day of Wrath," which deals with the horrors of the German invasion of Belgium. He is now finishing "The Revellers," a study of Yorkshire village life before the war, showing the German spy system.

"A conflict of this kind," said Mr. Tracy, "when witnessed at close range staggers the mind. One has no inclination to produce light fiction. One's viewpoint of life undergoes a decided change in the light of the events of the last three years. I believe that I have witnessed quite as many of the depressing phases of the conflict as any Briton who has not actually gone to the front in khaki."

"I was living quietly at Whitby when the Germans bombarded the Yorkshire coast from the sea in December, 1914. I experienced the novelty of having an 11-inch shell whizz past my bedroom window and bury itself in a field one and one-half miles distant, and heard ninety high explosive shells burst in seven minutes."

Mr. Tracy is of the belief that this war will produce some great works of literature that will endure just as it is bound to produce many great artists. But he is convinced that they will scarcely make their

appearance before the end of the conflict as was the case after 1870. Perspective Difficult

"It is too difficult for a man to detach himself sufficiently from the sordid side of a horrible business," said Mr. Tracy, "to appreciate and put in proportion the best material for plot and action. Novelists who are in close touch with what is going on in Europe are bewildered by the proportions of the thing. If they were to write now many of their volumes would necessarily be of the most disheartening and depressing character. Only after the fighting has ceased can we adapt fiction to events now in the melting pot. I have no doubt that the war novel will then take its place among the great literary works of the ages."

"To me the most dramatic element—or one of the most dramatic elements—in the world war is the entry of America. I believe that there is a tendency in this country to underestimate, if not the value of American co-operation with the Allies, at least its extent. I find this spirit present in the columns of your newspapers and in the conversation of the man in the street. Yet I personally am convinced that a great deal more real progress is being made in Washington along the lines of preparation for the rôle Uncle Sam is to play than the average man is willing to give credit for."

"Recollect that England went through precisely the same experience in 1914. Many of our first levies didn't even have hats, boots, uniforms or guns. We were not ready any more than you are. But now that you have gone in, I firmly believe that your active entry on the side of the Allies in full national force will be consummated much more quickly than was ours."

"I have a great desire to base a novel on America's entry into the conflict. I believe there is in this situation the dramatic element essential to a good novel. If I decide to carry out this plan it will be the third attempt I have made at a long story since the war began. Of course, I have had to write short stories in order to maintain my in-

come, which was considerably depleted owing to my active work in organizing the inhabitants of Yorkshire for self-defense. But the placid, pipe-in-mouth attitude of the man who would write an adventure yarn had to be dismissed as out of the question—at any rate, to one of my temperament."

Son Died In Battle

"I have given everything I had to England—my only son—in the prime of his young manhood. He lies buried in a little village near Arras and I am living in the hope of making a pilgrimage to his grave when it is all over. He was gassed at the battle of Loos and was invalided home. For a time it looked as if he would be kept in England to train new recruits. But upon his recovery he was again sent to France and died there. He fell on June 4, 1916, at St. Etloi. Happily, he did not suffer, and died, as he lived, with a jest on his lips and a smile in his eyes."

Reverting to war literature, Mr. Tracy expressed the belief that the end of the war will find a great many worthy contributions to letters and art given to a public in a mood to receive them. Publishers have hitherto greedily taken almost any manuscript having to do with modern warfare and hurried it onto the market. This was necessary because of the lack of such a supply prior to the opening of hostilities. But there has been a lessening number of war books in recent months.

"The end of the war," Mr. Tracy said, "will bring out new authors, no doubt, as it will new painters. Much of this will be fiction."

"Most of the great works of fiction based on war or having war as a background have been written decades, often centuries, after the heroes of the struggle are mouldering in their graves and after the issues involved have been wellnigh forgotten. The perspective that time gives to big events permits the author to draw on his imagination, not by any means of distort facts, but to introduce the atmosphere of the period. He can better grasp the big, outstanding and dramatic points of the conflict after it is over than he could were he upon the spot, overburdened with impressions which crowd themselves upon his mind and give him less time and opportunity to dramatize, as it were, the events which have transpired."

"I consider H. G. Wells the ablest man of letters alive in the world today. 'Britling' undoubtedly will be the book of the war. There are

faults to find with the story in detail, but in general it is a masterpiece. And it is absolutely in line with facts."

Mr. Tracy was asked what effect the new art of the movies and modern photography might have on the art and artists of the present conflict. He expressed the belief that movies will not lessen the number of paintings inspired by the war.

In conclusion, this Englishman, who has done and suffered much for his country, and is yet active and alert despite his 54 years, struck a note of reverie and introspection.

History Repeats Itself

"The other evening," he said, "being anxious to escape for an hour from the overwhelming problems of the war, I opened at random a volume of old Froissart, thinking to forget present agonies in its chronicle of bygone times. Yet I have seldom experienced such a shock. Instead of getting away from the battle front in Flanders I found myself pacing familiar ground. Here they were again, the kings and nobilities inciting the common people to slay one another, the same sieges of Arras, Douai and Lens, the same strategies and intrenchments, the same ebb and flow of the old tide of combat."

"And so history repeats itself. Still the madness of war endures and

wise men grieve. Cannot we allies, Briton, American, Frenchman and Italian (and why should my tripping tongue leave out of the category gallant and persecuted Belgium?) resolve not to lay down our arms until the Hun is not only beaten to his knees, but the detestable principle he seeks to establish is forever dispelled? That is our ideal."

Siccawei Weather Report

23.—Overcast or rainy weather in the Yangtze Valley; flier in the South N.E. breezes along the whole coast. The barometers have considerably risen in Japan; they have fallen in China.
24.—Overcast, misty or foggy and rainy weather. Barometer falling.

Wednesday, October 24, 1917

WEATHER 4 a.m. 9 a.m.

Bar. at Centg. mm.	763.65	763.81
Bar. at Centg. inches.	30.07	30.07
Variation mm for 24h.	-1.60	-2.50
Variation mm for 12h.	-0.86	-1.42
Wind—Direction	NE	N
Wind—Kilom per hour	10	5
Wind—Miles	6.2	3.1
Temperature—Cen.	19.2	19.4
Temperature—Fah.	66.6	66.9
Humidity: co	89	100
Nebulosity 5-10	10	10
Rainfall mm	0.2	4.9
Rainfall inches	0.01	0.19

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FREIBURG GETS SCARE AT FRENCH AIR RAIDS

All Wealthy Residents Have
Quit; British Aviators Re-
morselessly Busy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Zurich, October 22.—A delegate from Freiburg stated at the Wurzburg Socialist Conference that the French air-raids have driven all the wealthy residents from Freiburg, leaving only the working-classes there.

London, October 23.—The Admiralty issues the following communique:—Our ships bombarded the naval works at Ostend, on Sunday. Photographs show that the results of the bombardment were satisfactory.

Our naval aircraft, on Sunday night, dropped several bombs on the railway sidings at Melle, near Ghent. Yesterday afternoon, our bombers attempted to raid St. Denis Western aerodrome, but, owing to the clouds, they were prevented and, therefore, dropped their bombs on Zeebrugge Mole, hitting two small vessels.

Some bombs burst close to the seaplane base. All our machines returned.

Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday, concerning aviation work:—Fine weather and the improvement in visibility on Sunday permitted much artillery and observation work to be carried out. Four tons of bombs were dropped on aerodromes near Courtrai and Roulers and on a big gun position near Douai and three tons during the night on the railway-stations at Roulers and Lichtervelde, where fires were started and on the above mentioned aerodromes.

A pilot who reached an aerodrome as the enemy's night bombing machines were leaving dropped bombs amongst them.

There was heavy fighting in the air, chiefly over the enemy's line. Thirteen hostile machines were brought down and three driven down. Eight of ours are missing, including a night bombing machine.

The naval squadrons attached to the army, which have been fighting throughout these operations, accounted for a large share of the machines brought down, while the Australian squadrons, which, up to the present, have been training, commenced active work and have already proved themselves worthy of the high opinion formed on their arrival.

GEN. LU IS SARCASTIC OVER MEDIATION OFFER

Tells Peking It Is Responsible
For Chaos; No Hand In
Peacemaking

A sarcastic note was sent to Peking by Inspector-General Lu Yung-tung Tuesday. It reads somewhat like this:

"You people should be responsible for the chaotic condition now existing in this country. Do not ask me. As to the work of mediation, I am unable to participate. Thanks for the honor."

Martial law has been proclaimed in the entire province of Shantung on account of the rumors that the Kuomintang radicals are plotting an insurrection. Strict watch is placed on all new officers; and numerous suspicious-looking soldiers have been discharged.

Two battalions of troops have been organized in Fengtien for service in Hunan, according to advices from Tsuchun Chang Tzu-ling of Mukden. A brigade of Shantung troops left Tsuchun to assist Tsuchun Fu Monday.

General Lu Shien-shih, Tsuchun of Kweichow, has declared that he will remain neutral in the civil strife between Peking and Canton.

A farcical termination of the declaration of independence from the Canton government by Military Commissioner Chang Tien-chi of Wuchow is reported by Liu Tai-ching, commander of the advanced guards of the troops sent by Tsuchun Chen Ping-kun. According to the message, Chang's assistant, Hung Shiao-ling, was a personal friend of Liu and before the forces opened fire, Liu and Hung occupied Wuchow by ordering the arrest of Chang, who had absconded.

The news from Swatow to the Southern government is by no means encouraging as the Military Commissioner there, General Mo Ching-yu, a Peking faction member, is reported to have followed the example of Chang, although no official declaration has yet been received by Tsuchun Chen.

The death in action at Hengshan of General Fu Liang-chow, brother of the Hunan Tsuchun is reported.

Wedding

Bao-Kao

The marriage was solemnized yesterday afternoon at the Cotton-yarn Merchants' Guild, Elgin Road, of Mr. Bao Ching-cha, manager of the lithographic department of the Commercial Press and Miss Kao Ming-ching, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kao Feng-chi, general manager of the Commercial Press. The religious rites were performed by the Rev. Dr. Y. Y. Tsui, of St. John's University. The bride was given away by her father.

Inventory to Be Made In German Buildings

Mixed Court Grants Application
For Removing Seals From
Club And Consulate

Application for permission to remove the seals from the German Club and Consulate buildings was made to Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Kwan in the Mixed Court yesterday by Mr. K. E. Newman.

Mr. Newman stated that the Chinese authorities had requested the removal of the seals for the purpose of making an inventory. The inventory would be under direction of the Municipal police, he said. The Assessor stated that the court would sign an order for the removal of the seals and also for the removal of the seals placed on the buildings by the Dutch Consul.

Jurisdiction Dispute Recorded in Gazette

Council's Protest Against Chinese
Authorities' Action Is
Given In Correspondence

A long record of the official correspondence on the disagreement between the Chinese and Municipal authorities concerning the jurisdiction over Germans and Austrians is given in the Municipal Gazette, today.

The protests of the Council to the Senior Consul over the establishment of the Sunkiang and Shanghai Branch Investigation Office by the Chinese authorities and their registration of enemy subjects and the issuance of licenses to enemy firms are cited.

Mrs. Ayscough Talks On Superstition Today

The Royal Asiatic Society meets this afternoon in the lecture hall of the society's building to hear a talk by Mrs. F. Ayscough on "Casual Notes on Chinese Popular Superstition." The public is invited.

Booking For Fantastics

Theater-goers are reminded of the fact that the booking for the forthcoming season of "The Fantastics" will be opened at Montreux today. Mr. Shipman and his company of star-actors will arrive in Shanghai at the end of this week, and the season at the Lyceum Theater will be inaugurated on next Monday night. Twelve "headliners" are included in the company. The party also carries its own orchestra conductor, its own electrician, and several sets of scenery and stage-fixings.

Kin Of Yuan Shih-k'ai Held For Ransom Here

A youth who is a near relative of the late President Yuan Shih-k'ai was successfully kidnapped and held for ransom in Shanghai last month according to the report of the Captain-Superintendent of Police, published in the Municipal Gazette. The young man was seized while going to visit friends outside the Settlement and held for a number of days, until his family agreed to pay over the ransom. The family would not give the Police much assistance in the case, evidently fearing revenge by the kidnappers.

News Brevities

Dr. Stanley's report for last week, printed in the Municipal Gazette today, shows four scarlet fever cases among foreigners last week, the heaviest returns since the epidemic was at its height last Spring. There were also four cases of dysentery among foreigners.

Admiral C. P. Sah arrived in Shanghai yesterday from Chefoo on the steamer Koonshing.

WAR CUTS HARVARD CLASS

Of 600 Seniors Only One Hundred
Enrolled For Fall Semester
Cambridge, Mass., October 2.—The full effect of the war upon educational work was demonstrated when Harvard University began its 282nd year with scarcely more than one hundred of the senior class of about six hundred. The others are serving their country. Enlistments also have cut heavily into the junior and sophomore classes, but the entering class was only slightly below normal. It is estimated that the usual registration of about five thousand in all departments of the university will fall to less than thirty-five hundred.

RUMANIANS STOP ACTOR

Amsterdam.—Max Reinhardt intended to give a series of propaganda performances at Bucharest, but was hindered from doing so, as on the way to Rumania six trucks, containing 70,000 marks (about \$16,500) worth of costumes, were stolen. The theft is probably due to the Rumanian patriots' repugnance to seeing German actors in Bucharest and wishing to prevent their appearance by every means.

Italy's Plan To End War

Her Belief Is That American Ships Should Be Used To Supply
Cadorna's Army, But Britain And France Consider West Front Most Important

(Exchange)

The question, "Why doesn't Italy send a million men to fight on the western front in France?" was heard frequently at the beginning of the Summer. It is no longer being asked. Today the question is, "Why don't the Allies send guns or the material for making guns to Italy?" That is Italy's own question. The fairness of it is admitted, in view of the recent progress of the Italian armies. Upon that progress Italy bases her contention that she can end the war on the southern front by a far-reaching invasion of Austria and by the elimination of the Dual Monarchy if she can only get the guns.

So far as England and France are concerned, the answer is that they have not the material to spare. In the opinion of Italy, that "puts it up to America." But Italy may not say so as emphatically as she would like to say it. Even in the stress of war, nations fighting for the same cause may not be as frank with each other through their diplomatic agencies as they would like to be.

If Italy could say to America exactly what she thinks about the most effective thing for the United States to do at this stage of the war, it would be something like this:

"It is a splendid thing for the American flag to be on the firing line, and American troops are needed and will be of great service, both for the sentiment value of their presence and because of their fighting strength, but you can render a greater immediate service to the cause of all the Allies by using the limited available ship tonnage for the sending of coal and iron to Italy, instead of using it for the transport of troops and their supplies to France. Let America and England and France amend their war slogan 'to end the war' by adding the adverb 'quickly,' and then review their opinion of where it can be done in the briefest time by taking a review of what has happened on the several fronts in the last three years. It is a misuse of tonnage to send troops to France if that means that there are not enough ships left to send material at the same time to Italy to assure the following:

"The United States sides with England and France in this matter, although there is a constantly increasing appreciation in this country of the great military importance of what Italy has been doing. We would be glad to send her everything she needs and asks for, if it were possible to do that and still do the things that France urged us to do. There was immediate response to his request for American troops; also immediate action upon the suggestion of England that we send our destroyers to work with the British Navy; and this was the beginning of what is the present military policy of the United States.

In the period of the Risorgimento in the middle of the last century, when Italy was making one of her several struggles for unity and freedom from Austrian control, King Charles Albert was asked by one of his Ministers how Italy would carry out her plans without help. He replied, "Italia farà da se," ("Italy will do it alone.") That is practically the answer of Italy today. She wants no men and no armies from her allies, only cannon and coal. From the outset Italy has been rich in man power, and it was because of that there came the more or less cynical questioning as to why she did not send a million soldiers to France. In the first place, France has never asked for soldiers. She did ask Italy for civilian industrial and farm workers, and got them in large numbers, but that is not the same thing as asking for troops. France could not ask Italy for troops without recalling the fact that, when France sent troops to help Italy in 1859 against Austria, Italy gave to France as a reward of that assistance the territory of Nice and Savoy. Even in the present struggle the diplomats of allied countries in Europe cannot afford to forget their past transactions and arrangements.

Another answer to the question about sending Italian troops to France might be found in the success of Italy in driving Austria from her northern border. In doing that Italy not only saved herself, but saved France in very much the same way that Belgium would have saved herself and saved France had she been powerful enough to withstand the German advance. It is a hitherto unpublished military fact that, before the war began, the defense plans of the Italian General Staff did not contemplate a stand against the Austrians along the line of her most northern mountains, but considerably to the south of it. General Cadorna changed that at the outset and fought back the Austrians in the mountains. Otherwise, they would have got into Northern Italy and thence, by way of Lombardy and Piedmont, into Southeastern France, just as German troops invaded Northeastern France by way of Belgium. At least, that is the Italian view.

Italy is convinced that the war cannot be won within another year on the western front. She bases her conclusions on the history of the last three years. She counts Russia as entirely lost to the Allies in the cause of winning the war and so rules out the eastern front, where there was once a great opportunity for victory. Incidentally, Italy (and she is not alone in this) asks why America and the other Allies should devote any more time to their efforts to help Russia before finishing the more important task of defeating Germany and Austria. The Serbian front should be rejected, in the opinion of Italy, because Serbia is already in the possession of Germany since because of the difficulty of using Salonica as a base of supplies and because of the uncertainty of Greece, Italy does not yet trust Greece or place any reliance upon what she may be able to do for the Allies in the course of the war.

In support of her plan for ending the war, Italy points to what she already has done and asks consideration of her prophecy of what she will do if she has the material. Already she has fought her way through the supposedly impenetrable mountain positions of the enemy to within forty miles of Klagenfurt on the northeast and on the direct road to Vienna; to within thirty-five miles of Laibach, on the edge of the Hungarian plains, the possession of which will completely cut Austria's line of supplies and communication between Flume and Dalmatia and the north; and to within twelve miles of Trieste. In getting to within these distances of these Austrian strongholds Italian troops have accomplished far more than now lies ahead of them before they can actually capture them.

Once the immediate objectives are captured, Italy feels confident of rolling on to Vienna, unless Austria collapses before her capital is reached. Such collapse and demoralization of the Dual Kingdom is looked for as the more probable outcome. Hungary has no real loyalty to Austria and would break if she dared or could. The passage of victorious Italian troops across the Hungarian plains, with Laibach as their point of departure, would speedily give Hungary her opportunity to call quits, not only on the war, but on her control by Austria. Then Austria would cease to be a factor in the war, according to the Italian view.

This all may sound too easy, in view of what the slow progress of modern trench warfare has taught the world in the last three years. Nevertheless, it is the serious hope and expectation of Italy to do these things in the Spring and Summer of 1918, if she can get the guns from America or elsewhere.

What is the alternative if she does not get the guns? She will do the same thing, but take a much longer time. It will still be the one way to end the war, says Italy, but not quickly. Those who know the situation and agree with the Italians say that the realization of this program is not a bit more improbable than the taking of Monte Santo and Monte San Gabriele would have seemed a few months ago.

Germany Fast Using
UP HER MAN POWER
10,600,000 Of 14,000,000 Available At Beginning Have
Seen Service

Grand Headquarters of the French Army in France, Sept. 9.—The Associated Press is able to give approximately the figures representing the man power of Germany in the war at the present time, together with the casualties, as follows:

Fixed formations on the various fronts, employed on lines of communication and stationed in the interior, 5,600,000.

Divisions undergoing formation and men in depots, 600,000.

Losses in killed, permanently disabled and prisoners, 4,000,000; wounded under treatment in hospitals, 500,000. Total, 10,600,000.

These figures account for all the men called out up to the present for services as follows:

Trained men mobilized immediately on the outbreak of the war, 4,500,000.

Untrained ersatz (compensatory) reservists called out, August, 1914, to February, 1915, 800,000.

Class of 1914 recruits called out November, 1914, to January, 1915, 450,000.

First ban of untrained Landsturm called out at the beginning of 1915, 1,100,000.

Class of 1915 called out May-July, 1915, 450,000.

Remainder of untrained Landsturm called out the same month, 150,000.

Class of 1916, called out September-November, 1915, 450,000.

Contingent of hitherto exempted men called out in October, 1915, 300,000.

Second contingent exempted men called out early in 1916, 200,000.

Second ban Landsturm early in 1916, 450,000.

Class of 1917, called out March-November, 1916, 450,000.

Third contingent exempted men late in 1916, 300,000.

Class of 1918, called out November, 1916, to March, 1917, 450,000.

Class of 1919, called out in part in 1917, 300,000.

Additional exempted men, 1917, 150,000.

Total, 11,500,000.

The discrepancy in the figures is accounted for by the omission of the mail units. The total mobilizable man resources of Germany since the beginning of hostilities, including the yearly classes of recruits up to 1920, number about 14,000,000. Those called up number 10,600,000. The remainder are accounted for as follows:

The remaining part of the class 1919 awaiting call, 150,000; class of 1920 still uncalled, 450,000; men employed as indispensable in industries and administrations, 500,000; men abroad unable to reach Germany, 200,000; men entirely exempted owing to physical disability, 2,100,000.

Recruits of the 1920 class cannot be called legally until they attain their seventeenth birthday.

TO KILL 'KAISER TIGER'

Chicago Chinese Wants To Send
Arms To Village In China

Chicago, September 30.—Washington has been called upon to decide whether George Goon, Chinese restaurant owner here, can ship a dozen rifles and some ammunition to kill a "Kaiser Tiger" which lives in the jungles near Gong Mow, China, and has been terrorizing the inhabitants of that village.

Goon received a letter this week from the mayor of Gong Mow asking for firearms. It was explained there are no arms of any kind in the village and that none can be obtained in nearby villages except at exorbitant prices. Federal agents were asked by Goon if he could ship the arms. They referred him to Washington.

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BURNEY HAS COMMAND
(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, October 23.—Admiral Sir Cecil Burney has been appointed Commander-in-Chief on the east coast of Scotland.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market as compiled on October 23, 1917.

Butcher's Meat	
Beef	per lb. 14-20
Mutton	" 14-20
Pork	" 25-30
Veal	" 25-30
Fish	
Bream	per lb. 14-16
Cod	" 14-16
Mandarin	" 25-35
Mackerel	" 25-30
Pomfret	" 25-30
Salmon	" 13-20
Samol	" none
Soles	" 16-18
Whitebait	" none

Land Tax on German Post Office Question for Court

Municipal Council Begins Civil Action for Recovery Of Current Dues

The question of payment of the land tax on the lot occupied by the German Post Office came up in the Mixed Court before Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Kwan yesterday when the Municipal Council began a civil action for the current half year's assessment.

Judgment was reserved after Mr. G. H. Wright had stated the case for the Council and letters between the Dutch Consulate and the Council had been read and Mr. F. Henniger, former German Postmaster, had testified.

Mr. Wright said that the Council claimed payment of Tls. 331.46, land tax for the current half year on the lot, which was registered in the name of the German Government. The land tax, he said, was of course payable by the owner of the land, and in this case the owner of the land was the Imperial German Government. The land tax was quite distinct from the Municipal rate, which was payable by the occupant of the premises which were built on the land. It was within the knowledge of the Court that the German Post Office was sealed up, but that made no difference as regards the obligation of the German Government to pay the land tax. Take, for example, the case of the Alhambra which formerly was carried on in a disorderly manner; the competent court might order the place to be sealed up, but that did not relieve the owner of the land on which the Alhambra stood from his obligation to pay the land tax. The right of the Council was not affected. Mr. Wright submitted, by the fact that the German Post Office had been sealed by that Court's order at the request of the Chinese Government. It was in no way a personal claim against the Postmaster. He was previously under the impression that that was the case, but on October 17 the Consul-General for Holland wrote the following letter to the Chairman of the Council:

"Sir: In connection with the proceedings instituted by the Assistant Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Council on behalf of that body before the Mixed Court of the International Settlement of Shanghai against Mr. F. Henniger, Imperial German Postmaster, for Tls. 331.46, being the amount of the Municipal ground tax for the half year ending December 31, 1917, on the German Consular lot 201 on which have been built the premises of the former German Post Office, I have the honor to inform you as follows:

"1.—Mr. Henniger as the representative of the Imperial German Postal Department of Berlin cannot be personally held liable for debts of that Department. Officially, as the German Postmaster for China, he can further not appear in a Court of Justice in China, as since the abrogation of the relations between China and Germany he is not recognised in that official capacity any longer.

"2.—The debt in question is partly admitted by me for that period during which said Postal official and the further staff of the German Postal Service for China had their free and unlimited use of the post office; that period extending up to September 7 last inclusive, it is admitted that the ground tax covering the period July 1, 1917, to September 7, 1917.

"3.—The ground tax due for the latter period will be paid by this Consulate General when a bill and a receipt is presented in the usual way.

"4.—Since the seizure of the premises of the former German Post Office by the Chinese Government, that Government have become the de facto owners of the premises and the site on which they have been erected and consequently the ground tax from September 8, 1917, onward, should be recovered from them.

"In view of the above, I beg leave to suggest that the Shanghai Municipal Council instruct their Assistant Secretary to withdraw the petition above referred to.

"The case having been put down for hearing on Friday, the 19th inst., at 11 a.m., I should appreciate to learn of your decision tomorrow."

The letter was replied to by the Municipal Secretary as follows:

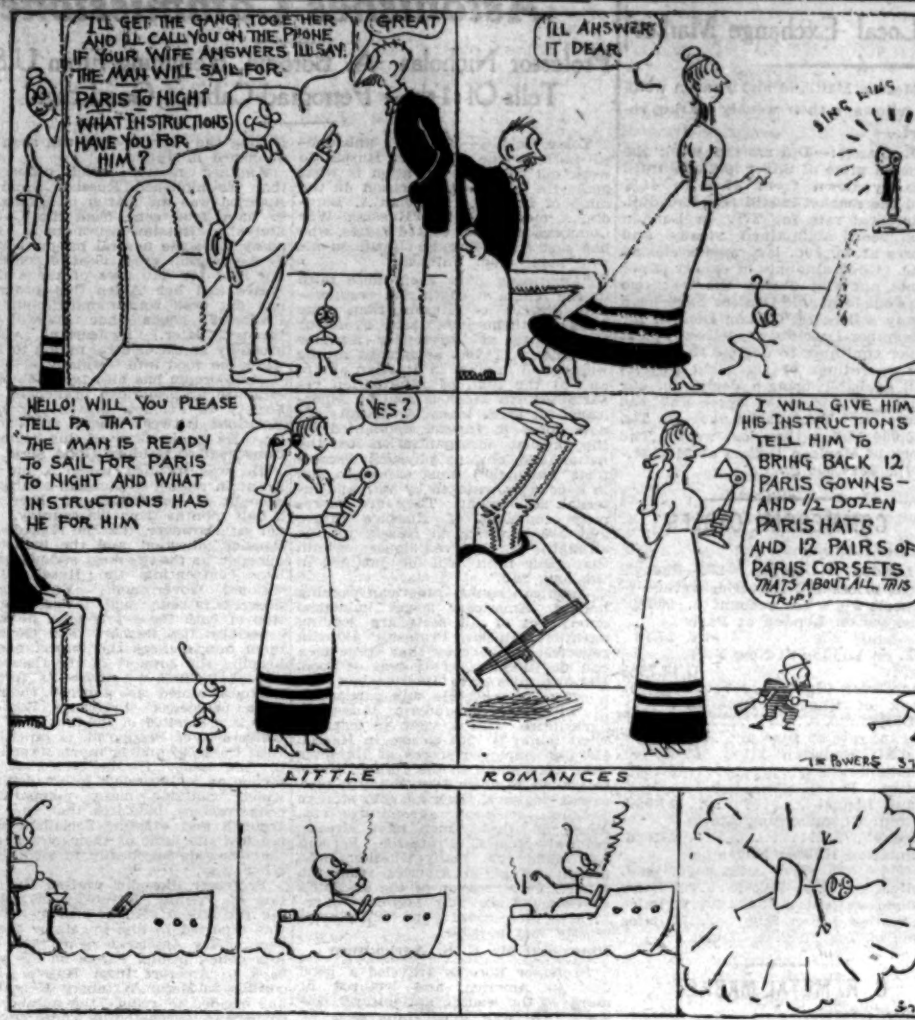
"Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of October 17 on the subject of the proceedings instituted by the Council in the Mixed Court against Mr. F. Henniger, ex-Postmaster of the Imperial German Post Office, for Tls. 331.46 Municipal land tax for the half year ending December 31, 1917, on German Consular Lot 201 occupied by the premises of the German Post Office.

"In reply I have the honor to inform you that the Council has no desire to hold Mr. Henniger personally liable for the land tax in question. The land tax is a charge on the land which is in the registered ownership of the Imperial German Government; the object of the Council's proceedings is to secure an order of the Court that the land tax due be paid by the owner of the land and that in default of payment such further proceedings as may be necessary may be taken.

"The Council, it is regretted, cannot agree with your suggestion that the proceedings should be withdrawn on the conditions set forth in your letter; withdrawal can only be sanctioned upon an undertaking to pay the whole of the land tax due. The respective obligations of the Chinese and German Governments in the matter vis-a-vis one another are no concern of the Council's."

Mr. Wright pointed out that the premises had not been seized by the Chinese Government, but sealed by

Joys and Glooms By Tom Powers



who sympathises with the enemies of his country. The war has been called a war of ideas, and some say that for that reason you can never get practical shrewd Americans to entwine over it. There never was a greater mistake. The Americans at heart are idealists. Every war in our history has been fought for an ideal. The Constitution of our country is founded on ideals. Democracy is an ideal and so are Liberty and Justice. They are ideals dearer to the American than life itself. When the monster of the jungle would trample them to death, Americans must rise to defend them and see to it that the government of the people, for the people, for the people, shall not perish from the face of the earth.

"We must help to finish the war. We realise it is a tough job, that it will call for the putting forth of all our energy, but a difficult job appeals to Americans, and especially when the accomplishment of it makes for the advancement of our highest ideals.

Want Righteous Peace

"Then the second thing we want to achieve is the securing of a righteous peace. History is full of treaties of peace that sowed the seeds of future wars. When diplomats get together in conference around a table and attempt to come to an agreement, there is always the danger lest the selfish interests of the strong will outweigh the claims of the weak. We want no repetition of the Congress of Vienna; we want nothing like the Conference of Berlin. The guiding principle of the peace when it comes must be the brotherhood of nations. The law of the jungle has got to disappear in diplomacy and commerce as well as in the conduct of war. Unless we can help to achieve this purpose, our efforts will largely have been wasted. We hope for a just and righteous peace, one that will enable nations to live in amity with one another. A peace that will lead to animosity for years to come will rob the world of the reward due to all the sacrifice that has been made. We must see to it that the world is a better place to live in and not a worse place as the result of this awful struggle. These then I take it are the two great objectives we all have in mind.

"We must avoid what some have called the great sin of Americans—pre-occupation. We must not be so taken up with our own affairs that we fail to do our part to help win the war. We in Shanghai have no right to be apathetic and to leave the burden to those who are in the homeland. Some of our young men have gone to the front; men like Woodbridge, Chevalier, and a host of others. Those of us who are fathers are giving our sons. Our women are at work. Each one must help in some way.

"Now then comes this opportunity to assist in floating the Liberty Loan. The old legend narrates that when Rome was invested by the Carthaginians, and Hannibal seemed to have the city in the hollow of his hand, some patriotic Roman citizens purchased at auction the fields occupied by the besieging army outside the walls. Thus they showed their confidence in their country; thus they proclaimed that Rome was invincible.

"By subscribing to the great Liberty Loan we too manifest our unshaken faith in our country. We lend our money to the best and safest corporation on the face of the earth, the United States of America, in full assurance that it is what you

U.S. GUNS BOOM DEATH TO FRITZ IN FRANCE

American Artillery Slips Into The War Zone Secretly

The following despatch is the first intimation that American artillery forces are in France.

(By the Associated Press)

American Training Camp in France, September 12.—(Delayed.)—American guns are booming in France, booming under the eyes of observation balloons with airplanes to trace each singing shrapnel shell, each missile of high explosive destructiveness.

Thus far the guns have not been turned against the enemy, but there is every likelihood that the artillery will beat the infantry to the front, for it is planned to complete the intensive training of the gunners actual battle conditions, under the fire of German guns, and with their own weapons directed against occupied German trenches in various positions behind the enemy lines.

May Train With Infantry

While the plans of the American commanders are unknown, it would seem logical from a military standpoint that after the artillery has completed several weeks of training at the front in liaison with the French infantry and supporting guns, the greater part of it would be withdrawn for maneuvers with the gradually multiply American infantry.

The co-operation of artillery and infantry is so close under modern battle tactics that it is essential they should be trained to act together almost as one unit. And just as the first contingent of American infantry will devote itself largely through the fall and winter to training other units as they arrive, so the first contingent of artillery will train the batteries, regiments and brigades which will be thrown into France before the spring campaign of 1918 is likely to begin.

Arrival Carefully Guarded

The arrival of a large section of American field artillery in France has been kept a carefully guarded secret. The announcement is permitted now, only after the officers and men have progressed far in their intensive training under general supervision of France's most expert artillerymen.

There are no longer any French officers or privates actually serving at the guns, the crews having been Americanized throughout. At the observation posts and in the schools of instruction French officers sit now only in an advisory capacity.

Through various reports received from trained observers, attaches and other confidential sources during the last three years the American artillery officers of the regular army have been enabled to keep in fairly close touch with all the gunnery development in the world war—sufficiently close, in any event, to change many of their older practices within the last 12 months, while at the same time keeping them abreast of the more modern theories of the various artillery schools.

What the American artillery has now and never had before, is plenty of shells. It is easily conceived that this means to enthusiastic officers and men, whose batteries are expending within two or three weeks ten times the number of shells formerly allotted to them for an entire year.

Battle of Navarino Celebrated in Greece

King, Venizelos And Allied Ministers Attend First Recognition Recorded

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, October 22.—The anniversary of the battle of Navarino was celebrated on Sunday, for the first time on record. The British, French and Russian Ministers spoke, the demonstration was attended by King Andrew, the Premier, M. Venizelos and other notabilities.

BROTHERS TO BRITISH ARMY

Two Wilburton, Ok., Boys Could Not Join American Forces

McAlester, Ok., September 25.—Thomas F. and William Ridley, Wilburton, Ok., enlisted today in the English army. These two men have lived in this country seven years, but have never taken steps to become naturalized. When they applied to enlist in the United States Army they were told that they could not do so, but could join here to serve their native country. They were sent to Oklahoma City to take final examinations. If they pass they will be given transportation to England. The boys have relatives serving in the British forces in France.

left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The L.C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien will leave Tientsin for Shanghai, via Chefoo and Weihaiwei today.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The L.C. s.s. Ewang left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinkong will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo today.

The C.N. s.s. Sungkiang will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.S. s.s. Ningshao will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Sulyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinchi from Foochow:—Mr. Mrs. and Miss Lacy, Messrs. Lachlan, and L. S. Maag.

Per L.C. s.s. Koonshing from Tientsin:—Mr. and Mrs. Meyers and 3 children, Mr. V. Golen, Dr. F. C. Hershey, Mr. Pickwick, Mrs. Cecil Dows and 3 children, Mrs. W. F. Bauman, and Mrs. F. Stewart. From Chefoo:—Admiral C. P. Sah.

Per L.C. s.s. Kutwo from Hankow:—Messrs. Goldenyik, and Garrett.

Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo:—Mrs. Rosenberg.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Feking from Ningpo:—Messrs. G. Sillerker, and Y. C. Lak.

Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza from Vladivostok:—Mrs. Korkina, Mr. Kirikudoff, Mr. Zakandin, Mrs. Palmina, Mr. Denn, Mrs. Densova and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Diamantidis, Mr. and Mrs. Skorjevsky, Mrs. Adamskaya, Mrs. Olorovskaya, Mr. Talam Chum Min, Mr. Wan Hao Tun, Mrs. Krumina, Mrs. Stoliakoff, Mr. Gin Shu Fen, Mr. Chgan Sun Tao. From Nagasaki:—Messrs. Lynch, Temeroff, and Matagelma.

Shipping Items

The L.C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin for Shanghai, via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfo left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru

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THE ORIENTAL HOTEL

The most modern hotel in this cosmopolitan city. Five stories high and situated in the main part of Nanking Road. The hotel is fitted throughout with modern devices and every room is comfortably furnished.

PERFECT SANITATION
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Hotel omnibus and porters meet all trains and steamers

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Nanking Road, Shanghai.

The largest department store in Ch na. Complete lines of every class of goods, suitable for all purchasers.

MODERATE PRICES

Wholesale and retail departments, up-to-date management, prompt attention.

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NANKING ROAD

Telephone: Central 4744

Liberty Loan Day Tiffin

(Continued from Page 1)

States and Germany, put it, we want peace at any price, even at the price of war.

"We tried to stay out of the war, but it was impossible. We resorted to diplomacy. We attempted to be a peacemaker, and as a step in that direction we asked the belligerents to state their aims. From the German Government, we could only get the most equivocal and unsatisfactory reply. We came to the conclusion that this war might go on indefinitely, and that the only way to bring it to a finish was by participating in it. Providentially the determination of the balance of power lay in our hands, and of course we threw our weight in on the side of the Allies.

"I say of course. Why? We could not let the Central Powers win, for that would mean the triumph of the law of the jungle. The law of the jungle knows no pity nor mercy, has no consideration for the weak, enthrones might in the place of right, and slaughters innocent women and children. The world has been struggling upward and trying to get away from the law of the jungle, and to replace it by the law of Man. The relationships between man and between nations we believe should be governed by something higher than the law of the jungle, and the survival of the fittest. The Prussians have reverted to type and would plunge the world back into barbarism and re-establish the law of the jungle.

"At first Americans did not see the issue clearly. Even now some men's minds are befogged, and once in a while you come across an American

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	\$823
Chartered	264 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Marine Insurance	
Canton	Tls. 320
North China	Tls. 120 B.
Union of Canton	Tls. 760
Yangtze	\$205 B.
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	\$131 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 300
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def.	Tls. 100
"Shell"	107 s. 6d. B.
Shanghai Tug (S)	Tls. 40 B.
Kochien	Tls. 35 1/2 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9 B.
Oriental Cons.	28s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	\$2 1/2
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$117 1/2 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 75 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 13 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 67 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 84 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 81
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 72 1/2 S.
Wenhai Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd	\$0 B.
China Realty (Ord)	Tls. 50
China Realty (Pref)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wu	Tls. 155 B.
E-wu Pref	Tls. 155 B.
International	Tls. 87 1/2 B.
International (Pref)	Tls. 84
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 70
Oriental	Tls. 36 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 114
Kung Yik	Tls. 15 1/2
Yangtze	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Yangtze Pref	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Bulter Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	\$82 B.
Green Island	Tls. 74 1/2 S.
Langkats	Tls. 14 1/2 S.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 100
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	\$14 B.
Llewellyn	\$40
Lane, Crawford	\$100
Montre	\$5
Watson	\$8
Weeks	Tls. 14 1/2 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 10 B.
Amberst	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 4.60 S.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 29 B.
Batu Anam	Tls. 1.05 S.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2 1/2 B.
Bute	Tls. 1.10 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 11
Cheng	Tls. 2 1/2 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2.80 S.
Dominion	Tls. 9 1/2 B.
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 7 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 19 1/2 S.
Kamunting	Tls. 8 1/2
Kapala	Tls. 0.70 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 27 1/2
Karan	Tls. 11 1/2 B.
Kota Bahros	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Kroewok Java	Tls. 17 B.
Padang	Tls. 13 1/2
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 8 1/2 S.
Permatia	Tls. 3
Repah	Tls. 0.92 1/2 B.
Samangas	Tls. 0.90 B.
Seokee	Tls. 7 1/2
Semambu	Tls. 1.35 B.
Senawang	Tls. 13 B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.95
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7
Shai Malay-pref	Tls. 11 B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1 1/2 S.
Sungala	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Sungai Durian	Tls. 10 1/2
Sun Mangsi	Tls. 7 S.
Shai Kalantan	Tls. 0.82 1/2
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.80 B.
Waiping	Tls. 1.60 S.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.05 B.
Tebong	Tls. 19
Uibori	Tls. 2 1/2
Zinghe	Tls. 5.20 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Cully Dairy	Tls. 9 S.
Shai Elec. and Ash	\$3
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 65 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 20
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
Shai Telephone	Tls. 61
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 192 1/2 B.
S. Sellers, Sa. Sales B. Buyers.	
Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road	
Telephone No. 398	

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, October 24, 1917.	
Money and Bullion	
Tls.	
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate	@ 91 1/2 = Tls. 1.09
@ 72.7 = Mex. \$1.50	
Mex. Dollars Market rate	72.3625
Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls.	285
Bar Silver	44 1/2
Copper Cash	per tael 1791
Buying rate @ 3/8 = Tls.	5.27
exch. @ 72.7 = Mex.	\$7.25
Latest London Quotations	
Bar Silver	415d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:	
\$ m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange Closing Quotations	
London	T.T. 3/9
London	Demand 3/9
India	(nominal) T.T. 266
Paris	T.T. 523
Paris	Demand 524
New York	T.T. 903
New York	Demand 903
Hongkong	T.T. 694
Japan	T.T. 574
Batavia	T.T. 2103
Banks Buying Rates	
London	4 m-s. Ctds. 3/11 1/2
London	4 m-s. Dooy. 3/11 1/2
London	6 m-s. Ctds. 4/1
London	6 m-s. Dooy. 4/1
Paris	4 m-s. 545
New York	4 m-s. 942
Customs House Exchange Rates For October	
Hk. Tls. 4.30 @ 4/23	22
1 @ 575 = France	6.41
1 @ 575 = Gold	15.23
0.91 @ 99 1/2	Gold 5.16
1 @ 513	Yen 2.16
1 @ 15	Rubles 3.49
1 @ 656 1/2	Roubles 7.31
1 @ 1.50	Mex. \$1.50
Stock Exchange	
Transactions	
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS	
Shanghai, October 24, 1917.	
Official	
Batu Anams Tls.	1.05
Shanghai Pahangs Tls.	1.50
Sun Mangsi Tls.	7.00
Anglo Dutch Tls.	4.60
Unofficial	
Langkats Tls.	14.00
Anglo Dutch Tls.	4.60
Consolidated Tls.	2.80
Sharebrokers' Association	
Transactions	
BUSINESS DONE	
Shanghai, October 24, 1917.	
Official	
Consolidated @ Tls. 2.80 cash	
Tailpings @ Tls. 1.60 cash	
London Rubber Market	
Reuter's Service	
London, October 23.—Today's rubber prices were:	
Plantation First Latex Crepe:	
Spot: 2s. 3 1/4d. paid.	
Spot: 2s. 3 1/4d. paid.	
January to March: 2s. 10d. Buy.	
Tendency of Market: Steady. Few Sellers.	
Previous Quotation, London, October 22:—	
Spot: 2s. 3 1/4d. Sellers.	
January to March: 2s. 9 1/4d. Value.	
Tendency of Market: Dull.	
China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	
We issue Policies in Sterling	
Take advantage of the Exchange.	
Telephone to us, Central 2601, or write to the Head Office, 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.	
British-America Assurance Co.	
The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.	
FRAZAR & CO.	

Local Exchange Market

Meers, Maitland and Fearon write as follows in their weekly market report:—	
Exchange:—During the week the London price of Silver has continued steadily down from 43 1/2 to 41 1/2 and the market is still reported dull. Our local rate for T.T. on London has been maintained steady and closes at 2s. 10d. last week's closing rate. Good amounts of export paper came out and during the last two days our local gold Dealers have been heavy sellers of T.T. on London for November-December delivery. If silver continues to decline the covering operations of the Gold Dealers will probably bring a decline in our rates. The stock of silver and bar silver at Tls. 22,690,000 is Tls. 440,000 higher than last week. The stock of Mexican Dollars at \$18,190,000 is \$280,000 up.	
COMMERCIAL CABLES	
Reuter's Service	
London, October 23.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were:—	
Consols 2 1/2 % for account	156 1/4
Cheques on London at Paris	Fr. 27.18
T.T. on London at New York	G. 47 1/2
Bar Silver (Spot)	41 1/2
Bank of England Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of Discount	4 1/2
Cotton: Egyptian F. G. F.	\$2.80d.
Cotton: M. G. F. Fine Spindle	17.55d.
Cotton: Goodmiddling American	21.02d.
Plantation Rubber November	2s. 3 1/4d. paid.
Deliveries China Silk	103 Bales
Deliveries Canton Silk	72 Bales
Deliveries Japan Silk	72 Bales
Tone of Tea Market: Quiet.	
U. K. METAL MARKET	
Reuter's Service	
London, October 23.—Today's metal prices were:—	
Standard Copper G. M. B.	125 0 0
American Electrolytic 99	125 0 0
60% Copper f. o. b.	130 0 0
Lead B. C. f. o. b. per ton	Nominal
Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b.	30 0 0
Quicksilver, Second hand	Nominal
Ex Warehouse f. o. b.	20 10 0
(Is. Extra in flask)	
Muntz Metal, f. o. b.	Nominal
London	247 7 6
(less 3 1/2 %)	
Standard Tin (Cash)	52 0 0
Spelter (only soft) f. o. b.	52 0 0
Galvanised Sheets 24	36 5 0
Gauge f. o. b.	24 5 0
Standard Tin (3 Months)	246 15 0
BAR SILVER	
Reuter's Service	
London, October 22.—Today's silver prices were:—	
Bar Silver Spot: 43 1/2d. Quiet; poor demand.	
Previous Quotation, London, October 20:—	
Bar Silver Spot: 42 1/2d. Dull.	
LOCAL SHARE MARKET	
Messrs. J. Spunt and Co., write as follows in their weekly market report:—	
Chinese Cotton:—The Cotton Market during the past week has not been very active and although the number of buyers was small, prices have notwithstanding continued and at the close remain firm. This feature may be more or less ascribed to the movements now in process in connection with exports of the staple to Japan as also to that subtle sympathy with the gradual but steady rise in Mid-American.	
As to the trend of the market in the immediate future it was very unwise to attempt to forecast anything definite at this juncture as such a forecast would depend in varying degrees on the turn exchange will take and the rise or fall in the Yarn market. On the whole, therefore, a vigilant attitude would be advisable and every favorable opportunity should be seized for the immediate needs. Tons of the market, firm.	
Liverpool:—	
Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F.	32.80d.
Price of Fine M. C. Bengal	17.55d.
Price of Good-American	21.02d.
Price of Good-American	21.02d.
last reported	20.57d.
Tone of market, firm.	
New York Market:—	
December 26.95d.	
January 26.80d.	
Market Firm.	
Indian Market:—	
Broach, Oct./Nov. shipments Rs. 80	
P. Bengal, do	73
Market Steady.	
SHIP GOES ON ROCKS	
Darvel, German Boat Taken Over By U. S. Meets Accident	
Tokio, October 19.—The Darvel, a former German ship which was seized by the American authorities at Manila and chartered to the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, was stranded on a sunken rock near Oshima Island, outside of Tokio Bay, at 9 o'clock last Tuesday night. Under command of Captain John H. Brown, the vessel recently arrived from Manila with a full cargo of sugar and left Tuesday for Chingwangtao, where it was planned to load coal for Manila. On her way she was driven on a rock by a severe storm. The members of the crew are all safe, having landed on Oshima. The vessel's salvage is considered difficult owing to the weather and a swift current near the scene of the accident. The Japanese naval authorities will assist in the attempt at refloating.	

U.S. Confidence In Russia Astonishes Commissioner

Professor Nicholas A. Borodin, Returning From U.S., Tells Of Trip— Petrograd Cabinet Good Sign

Tokio, Oct. 16.—America's unbounded faith in the ability of Russia to work out her own salvation is what made the greatest impression on the mind of Professor Nicholas A. Borodin, a member of the Russian War Commission to Russia, who has just come through Japan on his way home from America.

"Americans have even more faith in the innate strength and recuperative power of Russia than we ourselves," said Professor Borodin to an advertiser reporter yesterday. "I was astonished at the widespread interest in Russian affairs and at the fund of information regarding them which is held by Americans. A great many Americans are now going to Russia, undaunted by the present discouragement of the nation and obvious physical discomforts which they must expect to find in a country wracked by war and internal adjustment. They are supremely confident of Russia's future and are investing in Russia on the strength of this confidence, certain that their faith will be justified in the long run."

American banks, American packing houses, American large industrial enterprises of all sorts are sending agents to Russia, Professor Borodin believes that these men can do Russia a great deal of good. His own mission to America has been a great success. He was particularly interested in studying American agriculture with a view to learning what might be put to use in Russia. He has employed scores of Russians who were living in the United States to return to their own country, men expert in such work as cold storage packing, scientific agriculture, etc. Most of these men have already reached Russia. Professor Borodin has found that many Russians who sought refuge in America from the intolerable repression of the ex-tsarist regime are now anxious to return to their country to help Russia in any way possible.

Impressed By U. S. Agriculture

Professor Borodin traveled a good deal in America, and lectured at many of the leading agricultural colleges. He was much impressed by the work of the United States Department of Agriculture. "This Department," he said, "has been coping with the task of increasing the production of the crops of the United States in order to get the greatest possible food supply for the needs of the war program. Some crops were largely reduced and all used for other crops more valuable in war time."

"Agricultural conditions and problems in the United States are much similar to those in Russia," said Professor Borodin, "and Russia can learn much from the work of the United States Department of Agriculture, which now it can safely be said, has accomplished all that is necessary to give America all the food she needs."

Professor Borodin, as the result of his trip, has written a book entitled "Agriculture in the United States and the French-American Alliance, one that would forever endure."

Some of the notables at the Waldorf dinner were Daniel Blumenthal, Mayor of Colmar, Alsace-Lorraine; Gaston Libert, Consul-General of France to the United States; Brigadier General Eli D. Hoyle, Commander of the Department of the East; Rear-Admiral Albert Gleaves, of the United States Navy; Lord Aberdeen, Cecil Spring-Rice, English Ambassador; Andre Cardieu, High Commissioner of France to the United States; C. Clive Bayley, Consul-General of Great Britain to the United States; Brigadier General Charles H. Sherrill, the Hon. C. Yada, Consul-General of Japan to the United States, and Louis Ramackers, of Belgium, cartoonist of the New York American.

Tribute Of Fighting Men

In the afternoon America and an international soldiery commemorated the 160th anniversary of the birth of the Marquis de Lafayette in exercises at Union Square and the City Hall. In speech and spirit the demonstration turned upon the United States' repayment of its long-standing debt to France. American, French, British, Belgian, Russian and Italian uniforms gave a universal flavor to the program. It was the tribute of men fighting for world democracy to one who had fought for it.

Addresses were made by Mayor Mitchell, Dr. John H. Finley, the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, former Judge Willard Bartlett. A response was made by Andre Tardieu, of the French Commission, now in this country.

Chairman Bartlett, in introducing the speakers, chose as his motto, "Let us be free." He recalled Lafayette's immortal service to the struggling young republic across the sea, and he pictured the once beautiful valley of the Marne and the spectacle of American soldiers fighting at the side of their allies for a victorious peace and civilization. He said: "Lafayette adhered to the doctrine that liberty could not be established or preserved except under the sanction of the law. The great lesson that liberty and law are inseparable has not been learned by the whole world as yet. It is being taught, let us hope, successfully in Republican Russia today."

Messages From Abroad

Mayor Mitchell emphasized the part the young Frenchmen had played in establishing a new republic.

Henry Francis Bouillon, member of the French Chamber of Deputies, said: "President Wilson in his reply to the Pope has not only spoken for you but for us all and for the civilised world for which we are fighting. There is no peace possible at the present time, and there will not be until a full victory has been won."

Dr. Van Dyke described the life of Lafayette, dwell upon his great friendship with General Washington and of the inestimable value of chivalry as potent in the make-up of the Gallic hero.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1917

Date and Destination	Per	Chl.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today							
Japan Ports	Chikago maru	18.0					17.00
River Ports	Via Fukuoka						17.00
Hongkong and Canton	Chikago maru	18.0					17.00
Hongkong, S. Port, Australia	Yokohama m.	18.00					16.30
Straits, C'lon, India & S'pe	Chikago maru	18.00	17.00		16.30	17.0	21.00
Japan via Nagasaki	Chikago maru	18.00					23.00
Tsao, Daini, M'chris & S'pe	Kobe maru	17.00					19.30
Swatow and Hongkong		17.00					
Japan		17.00					
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Kobe maru	16.00					19.30
Feking and Tientsin (Every day)	Train	17.00					17.00
Train (Daily except Sunday)		17.00					
Hankow		17.00					
Singpo	Kiangtse	18.00					
Tomorrow							
Nagasaki and Vladivostok		18.00	14.00				16.00
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe		18.00					21.00
River Ports	Tuckow	18.00	9.00				8.00
Wenhaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Koonshing	18.00					18.00
Pan Port	Penna	18.00					14.15
Europe via N'anki & Vladivostok	Penna	18.00					15.00
Japan via Nagasaki		18.00					
Saturday, Oct. 27							
Wenhaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Yingchow	8.00	9.00				8.00
Swatow and Hongkong		17.00					
N'anki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe		15.00					14.30
Europe via Siberia	Via Fukuoka	17.00					6.30
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Shengking	18.00					17.00
Sunday, Oct. 28							
Europe via Siberia (P. Train)	Via Fukuoka	7.00					17.27
Monday, Oct. 29							
Europe via Siberia	Via Fukuoka	18.00					17.00
Hongkong and Canton	Chenan	18.00					17.00
Tuesday, Oct. 30							
Japan via Nagasaki	Yawata maru						9.30
Wednesday, Oct. 31							
Europe via Siberia	Via Fukuoka	18.00					17.30

Letters forwarded by this route only when specially marked.

- A Registration 8.30 a.m. Supplementary mails closed at 7 a.m. following day.
- B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.
- C Letters and boxes with declared value 1 p.m. Parcel post and money orders 3.30 p.m.
- D Money letters and parcels 11 a.m.
- E Letters and boxes with declared value 1 p.m. Parcel post and money orders 3.30 p.m.

Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Fukuoka and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier. A supplementary mail of ordinary correspondence only will be closed on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 a.m.

Business and Official Notices

HENRY E. BAKER

CIVIL ENGINEER

CHINA

Assoc. M. AM. Soc. C. E.
M. AM. Soc. MUNIC. Imp'v'ts.
Plans and Specifications furnished for modern School Buildings and Mission Buildings generally. Surveys of grounds showing proposed future extensions, or for new plants.
Present address, Kuling, Kiangsi.
15617

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament of Cause No. 612
Angelo San Juan, Special Proceeding
Deceased. No. 227
(Testamentary)
NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an order of said court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Angelo San Juan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, on or before the 4th day of April, 1918, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of same in due course to said Executor.

HERMOGENES SAN JUAN,
Executor,
55 Haining Road,
Shanghai, China.
Dated October 4th, 1917.
15345

MLLE. SPIESS

Marcel Waving, Hair Dressing (any style), switches and transformations made to order.

Manicure for Ladies and Gentlemen

Scalp and face massage

Terms Moderate
OFFICE 58
2nd Floor Astor House
15475

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Having been appointed Administrator for the estate of Miss Mattie Pounds, deceased, I ask that all claims against the estate be presented to me for settlement. Please address me at Nantunghow, Ku.
FRANK GARRETT.
15590

The Cheng Rubber Estates, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the Seventh Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Head Office, 71 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on Wednesday, the 31st day of October, 1917, at 4.30 p.m. for presentation of the Report of the Directors and Accounts to the 30th June, 1917, and the transaction of the ordinary business of the Company.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Friday, the 26th, to Wednesday, the 31st October, 1917, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers,
Shanghai, 20th October, 1917.
15560

BORN 1915
STILL EXISTING



Widler & Company
Chungking, West China.

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 11

Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce

BANK HOLIDAYS 1918

The Foreign Exchange Banks and the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce will observe the following holidays during 1918.
2 days New Year—Monday and Tuesday, December 31, 1917 and January 1, 1918.
4 days China New Year—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, February 11, 12, 13 and 14.
3 days Easter—Friday, Saturday and Sunday, March 29, 30 and April 1.
1 day Whit Monday—Monday, May 20.
1 day Dragon Boat Festival—Thursday, June 13.
2 days Summer Holidays—Monday and Tuesday, July 1 and 2.
1 day Autumn Holiday—Monday, August 5.
1 day Mid-Autumn Festival—Thursday, September 19.
1 day Anniversary of the Chinese Republic—Thursday, October 10.
2 days Christmas—Wednesday and Thursday, December 25 and 26.
By Order of the Committee,
M. G. BECK,
Secretary.
Shanghai, 24th October, 1917.
15610

D. Negris Co.

General Tobacconists
228a Szechuen Road
(at junction of Jinkee Road)

E. N. Paizis & Co.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

SMOKE
"Allies" and "Good Morning,"
and many other qualities

You will like them
Samples Free
15080

DR. JAMES YUKING (Urology only) has removed to F.129 Bubbling Well Road, opposite Race Course.

Hours 10-12: 2-4 Daily.
Phone 4718.
Advice Confidential.
15557

WAR FAIR

Town Hall, October 26 and 27

3.30 to 7 p.m.; 9 p.m. to 12 m.m.

CABARET

Continuous Entertainment commencing at 10 p.m.

Supper served
at 11 p.m.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Troupe - Na-pous | 5. Troupe - Na-pous |
| 2. Dance - Fantastic | 6. Dance - Harlequinade |
| 3. Song - Century Girl | 7. Song - Bond St. Dress Parade |
| 4. Dance - Crimoline Polka | 8. Song - Battle Hymn |

Tickets, including Supper & Entertainment, \$5.00
Book Early at Moutrie's

"CAMILO"

The Lightning Artist. Musical Eccentricities.

CINEMA

Specially selected (non-flam) films for children.

Coloured Pen and Ink Sketches of local Celebrities.
Done by a Gold Medallist.

RING UP 3809

for a comfortable 5-passenger car

PER HOUR \$4.00 PER HOUR

CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

(IN LIQUIDATION)
2a Jinkee Road.

Have you tried our

"UPPER CRUST"

Rye Whiskey?

— THE WHISKEY —
— OF QUALITY —

Phone 2021
GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
WINE MERCHANTS
73 Szechuen Road

Schaefer Beer

Light and Dark

The choicest product of the oldest lager beer brewery in the United States.

Try it once and you will buy it always!

C. EDDIE & CO.
1132-33 Broadway
Tel. North 639.
15492

High-class Provisions

Constant arrivals of the best American and English Provisions, Wines and Spirits.

FRESH SAMMI
\$1.50 per lb.

FRESH HERRINGS
25 cents each

Motor Delivery Service
C. EDDIE & CO.
1132-33 Broadway, Shanghai
Tel. North 639.

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

SATISFIED CUSTOMERS

ARE NEVER SATISFIED

THEY ALWAYS RETURN TO

GRIFFITHS' STORES

FOR MORE OF CLUFF'S DELICIOUS

"BLUE RIBBON"

TINNED FRUITS

TELEPHONE WEST 641 FOR A TRIAL ORDER

CORPORATION SEALS

AND LETTER-HEAD EMBOSSERS

Interchangeable Dies

\$12.50 to \$25.00 Mex.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 CANTON ROAD SHANGHAI



LYCEUM
THEATRE
Commencing: MONDAY, 29th October

FREDERIC SHIPMAN'S

FANTASTICS

An All-Star Company of Artists.

HERE THEY ARE!

- LEONARD NELSON
"Just a Plain Comedian."
BILLIE SEATON
Comedienne and Danseuse.
RAY TRAYNOR
"He Makes the Piano Talk."
HILDA FELSTEAD. Musical Monologist.
FRED KEELEY
Eccentric and Novelty Dancer.
NELLIE BLACK
The Violinist with a Voice.
REDHEAD WILSON
Acrobatic Humorist.
IVY ALDOUS. Soubrette.
FERN FRENCH. Danseuse.
BERT WILES. Ragtime Xylophonist.
ELSIE BLACK
The Lively Flautist.

Booking for the Fantastics opens at MOUTRIE'S Today.

Prices: \$3.00, 2.00 and 1.00.

A Word To The Wise!

In these days of rising costs and soaring prices a real

Giving-Up-Business Sale

is an opportunity you will not want to miss.

Visit CANTOROVITCH'S at once and get the best bargains

103 BROADWAY

NOTICE

THE undersigned beg to notify that Mr. T. CHOW has been appointed MANAGER of their BRANCH OFFICE at SHANGHAI, situated at No. A.51 KIANGSE ROAD and not as AGENT, as formerly published in The China Press and Shanghai Mercury from 5th October, 1917, to 12th October, 1917.

All Inquiries for Antimony Regulus, Antimony Crude and White Antimony Oxides, please address to the above Manager.

Wah Chang Mining & Smelting Co., Ltd.
Changshu, Hunan.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that I, the undersigned, have this day been appointed MANAGER of the BRANCH OFFICE of WAH CHANG MINING and SMELTING CO., LTD., at SHANGHAI, situated at No. A.51 KIANGSE ROAD.

All Inquiries for Antimony Regulus, Antimony Crude and White Antimony Oxides, please address to me at the above address.

T. CHOW
Manager of the Shanghai office of
Wah Chang Mining & Smelting Co., Ltd.
15589

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms (Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah) to let. Moderate prices. Good table.
Tel. 3482
15611

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

Phone 1845

In No. 11, facing park, a large bedroom with closed verandah and sitting room combined. Bathroom attached. Suitable for small family.
15611

Oriental House

31 Boone Road

One large room and one large attic room, well-furnished, bath-room and verandah, moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress.
15268

FOR RENT, 10 dollars per month, a large well-furnished room. Electric light. 34 Magnolia Terrace, North Szechuen Road.
15611 O.26.

TO LET: For married couple, large double-room, with bathroom attached. Good furnishings and board. Rate, Mex. \$140. Centrally situated, in nice surroundings. Quiet. Apply to Box 287, THE CHINA PRESS.
15616 O.30.

TO LET: Central, near Bund, a small cosy room, well-furnished and with private bathroom attached, good board and attendance. Moderate terms. Immediate occupation. Apply to Box 278, THE CHINA PRESS.
15593

TO LET, a small room, furnished or unfurnished, in private home. Apply to Box 235, THE CHINA PRESS.
15483

LARGE front room, suitable for two, bathroom and verandah attached, also small rooms. Good board and attendance. 1 Young Allen Terrace, opposite Quinsan Gardens.
15607 O.31.

CENTRAL: A small nicely furnished room to let, with board, at Mex. \$65.00 per month. Apply to Box 277, THE CHINA PRESS.
15591 O.27.

TO LET, 78 Bubbling Well Road, large front room with verandah and bathroom; also one attic room. Terms moderate. Telephone West 891.
15546 O.25.

LANGUAGES
I am a native speaker of English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, and other languages. I can teach any of these languages. I can also teach English to foreigners. I can also teach Chinese to foreigners. I can also teach Japanese to foreigners. I can also teach Korean to foreigners. I can also teach Russian to foreigners. I can also teach Portuguese to foreigners. I can also teach Spanish to foreigners. I can also teach Italian to foreigners. I can also teach German to foreigners. I can also teach French to foreigners. I can also teach English to foreigners.
PHONE
15591

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED for Tsingtao, an English-speaking, first-class Chinese engineer for a Motor Garage. Knowledge of repairing batteries preferred. Apply to Box 285, THE CHINA PRESS.
15604 O.31.

WANTED, by an established American law firm, a competent interpreter. Apply to Box 268, THE CHINA PRESS.
15561 O.1.

WANTED, by American family, young lady to assist in care of two children. Apply to Box 250, THE CHINA PRESS.
15514

OFFICES TO LET

OFFICE TO LET: one large and one small room, rent \$35 per month, water, electric light and taxes included. Apply to Box 282, THE CHINA PRESS.
15598 O.30.

SITUATIONS WANTED

SITUATION WANTED by a young Chinese, who has a good knowledge of bookkeeping, Customs and general office work. Very willing worker; holds good reference. Please apply to Box 276, THE CHINA PRESS.
15584 O.28.

MEDICAL

MADAME MIZKIEWITZ. Accoucheuse of the Vienna Midwifery and Gynecological Medical School. May be consulted by ladies on all Gynecological and Midwifery matters. 13 Museum Road. Telephone 1470. Shanghai.
15467

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work; undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.
15596 O.25.

Exchange and Mart

SIMPLEX automatic revolver for sale, brand-new, 2 cartridge holders and 40 cartridges, \$60. Apply Flat A, 25 Avenue Edouard VII, between 12 and 2 p.m.
15615

FOR SALE: One 3 1/2 h.p., Triumph motor-cycle and side-car, in excellent condition. Very light outfit and guaranteed no defects. Any reasonable trial given. Price Tls. 250. Apply to Box 286, THE CHINA PRESS.
15608 O.26.

FOR SALE: Desirable property on Avenue Joffre, consisting of Mow 2.115, of land and 2 semi-detached residences thereon. In good repair and recently renovated. Annual return Tls. 1,680. Price Tls. 19,000. British Title Deed. Splendid opportunity for realty investment. Apply to Box 280, THE CHINA PRESS.
15596

FOR SALE, several copies Bentley's Complete Phrase Code. Apply to Box 288, THE CHINA PRESS.
15618 O.36.

FOR SALE: Roneo Duplicator, No. 10, complete, in perfect condition, practically new; cheap. Phone 3066.
15596 O.25.

FOR SALE: One "Carbine" camera, almost new, manufactured by W. Butcher & Sons, London; takes 3 x 4 inch pictures, good lens; may be used both for film and plates. In good condition. Complete with plate-holders, leather case and tripod stand. Apply to Box No. 281, THE CHINA PRESS.
15597

FOR SALE, good pony and carriage, with all accessories, price Tls. 300. Apply to Box 283, THE CHINA PRESS.
15600 O.25.